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ITALY DEPLORES NEW AMERICAN TARIFF MEASURE

Italians Claim Heavier Import Duties Will Affect Their Exports to U. S.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT SENT TO WASHINGTON

'Renders Commercial Relations Almost Impossible,' Declares Leading Rome Newspaper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—One of the problems which for some time has been engaging the attention of Italian business circles is that of the proposed heavier import duties of the American tariff, which would affect leading Italian exports to the United States. The Italian Government has forwarded to Washington a detailed study of existing trade relations between the two countries, and a Fascist deputy, Mario Jannelli, has presented a question to Parliament asking the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Ministers of Finance and of National Economy to state what measures the Government would take to remedy the serious danger to Italian trade coming from the new Tariff Bill, and whether this fact will have any repercussion on the pacts concluded with the United States for the settlement of the war debts."

The anxiety that Italian businessmen feel over the Tariff Bill can well be seen in the series of articles published in the Giornale d'Italia, Rome's leading newspaper, by its editor, Virginio Gayda. The new bill, says the writer, is the immediate and not unexpected result of the Republican victory in the last presidential election and marks the beginning of an "economic prohibition for the trade of foreign countries." There is not a single European state, adds the writer, which is not violently affected by this "new menace coming from the wealthiest country in the world, just at a time when experts at Geneva are considering the possibility of a general disarmament in the commercial war to be carried out by a collective reduction on tariffs."

Tourists Help Situation

Since the war, largely as a result of the disappearance of Russia from the ranks of wheat exporting countries, Italian imports from the United States have risen from an annual average of 484,449,000 lire in 1912-13 to an annual average of 4,527,094,000 lire in 1926-28. When the depreciation of the lira is taken into consideration these figures show that the value of the imports has nearly doubled. During the same period Italian exports to the United States have risen from a pre-war annual average of 259,000,000 lire to an average of 1,700,600,000 lire in the last three years. The conclusion to be derived by these figures, points out Signor Gayda, is that Italy every year is in debt to an aggravated degree to the United States, and in order to pay this deficit she must buy dollars and export them.

In past years this deficit has been largely made up by money spent by tourists in Italy (about $35,000,000 per year), by steamship fares and freight charges on goods shipped in Italian vessels, and finally by the remittances of Italian residents in America (about $30,000,000 per year); but although American tourists continue to spend large sums of money in Italy, remittances from emigrants are falling off every year. The eco-

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Woman Buys Plane, Hires Pilot, Flies to India and Back

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"Just for the fun of it," Mrs. A. S. Cleaver bought her own airplane, engaged Capt. Donald Drew as pilot, and set off in March on a flight to India and back.

She had 10 days of sightseeing and holiday making in Cairo. Owing to adverse winds she had to ship herself and her airplane by steamer from Karachi to Basra and she digressed into the desert by pony to visit the rose-red city of Petra and the ancient ruins of Baalbek, and was back in London on June 7, three months to a day.

Mrs. Cleaver's main impressions seem to be admiration for the skill of her pilot and for the Royal Air Force whenever she met it, and the great need that nations should recognize that flying is rapdly becoming an everyday affair and therefore that things should be made easier for the civilian flier and not more difficult. She admitted that patience and perseverance were necessary on a 12,000-mile flight such as she has just made.

"I am sure," continued Mrs. Cleaver, "that the sooner women take to flying more frequently, the better will arrangements for comfortable flying become, because women make more fuss about these things than men. Anyway this flight has given me a zest for more so that I expect I shall set off again some day."

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American Capital May Develop Cork Harbor

By the Associated Press

Cork, Irish Free State

A GROUP of American financiers is reported to have expressed willingness to finance an extensive scheme for the development and improvement of Cork harbor with ultimate establishment of a terminal port.

The suggested project includes building a pier with large transit sheds, general and special warehouses, cold storage plants, stockyards and canned meat factory with extension of the railway to a site at Cobh, as well as deepening the entrance of the channel and removing obstructions.

WILL FOR PEACE GROWS STEADILY, LONDON REPORTS

League to Better Anglo-American Relations Hears Stirring Addresses

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Anglo-American good will to be strengthened by a "three-fold movement" whose purpose is to unite East and West in the cause of world peace showed signs of progress at a recent meeting held at the City Temple attended by many notable representatives.

Dr. Frederick W. Norwood, who presided, said that the future of world relations depended upon a concrete understanding between the English and American peoples. Meetings, he declared, though apparently insignificant, had influenced public opinion and the policy of statesmen. "The will to peace," he said, "will find the way to peace."

Has Learned Lesson

Sir Francis Younghusband, representing Great Britain, said America had been England's "first-born child." "But mother had been very young and inexperienced," he continued, "and the child was perhaps a little difficult and wayward. Consequently there has been some estrangement. But mother had learned her lesson, and other children have been born and the unity of the British Empire is proof that Britain has benefited by experience. The feeling of 400,000,000 people in the British Empire toward the United States is not so much represented by politicians as by the increasing warmth of sentiment of the British Sovereign, and the fact that Americans in return have shown the deepest sense of good will toward him," he said.

United States Consul General Albert Halstead referred to the War of Independence as one cause of Great Britain's prosperity and development. He said that passionate eagerness prevailed in America for the fullest and deepest understanding between the two English-speaking countries.

Sir Harry Singh Gour, representing India, said that the League of Nations was doing noteworthy work, but that the most powerful means for securing world peace is by the practice of universal brotherhood. Charles Frederick Weller of Elizabeth, N. J., founder of the League of Neighbors and general executive of the threefold movement, explained his mission in starting four more centers of the movement in Geneva, Rotterdam, Paris and Berlin.

Peace Important Issue

Dr. Hugh Dalton, M. P., Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said we are living through a critical phase in the history of the world. "The new generation has no practical experience of war and might, therefore, be stampeded into battle unless we are able to build up a secure structure of peace," he said. "We must build up a public opinion which will declare that outlawry of war is not a mere diplomatic phrase." Dr. Dalton said that he hoped that in the future diplomatic history will be very different from what it has been in the past. "I hope that in the future the common people of the world will shape their own destiny," he declared. "In the future it must not be determined for them by a handful of intriguing or greedy concessionaires. They must realize that the greatest of all national interests is peace, and that it is a grave national dishonor for the Government to indulge in plans for aggressive warfare."

RURAL SCHOOLS WRITE MEXICO'S EDUCATION EPIC

Government Program Raising Vast Indian and Peon Population to Literacy

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—One of the chief gains of what is known in Mexico as "The Revolution"—the movement which began with the Madero uprising in 1910, and has extended through to the present day—is the rural educational system.

The vast task of bringing literacy to the Indians and peons who make up two-thirds of Mexico's population is still in its formative stages, handicapped by lack of teachers and funds, but making enormous strides.

There are today 4000 rural schools where children and adults receive instruction and where a national consciousness is being inculcated for the first time in Mexico's history.

25,000 Rural Schools Needed

Prof. Rafael Ramirez, chief of the bureau of rural education in the Department of Education, estimates that 25,000 rural schools are needed, but declares that the education already being brought to the benighted masses is one of the most moving and vital forces in Mexico's renascence and unquestionably one of the greatest achievements of the revolution.

It is also one of the most interesting educational movements in the world today. The leaders in this work are chiefly young men who struggled upward through the dark revolutionary periods which began in 1910.

Among them are such men as Dr. Jose Vasconcelos, formerly Secretary of Education, who was intrusted with the problem of popular education by President Obregon and is held largely responsible for the initiation of popular education in Mexico; Dr. Manuel Gamio, an anthropologist of note and formerly Undersecretary of Education who evolved the program of integral education among the native population; Dr. Moises Saenz, present Undersecretary of Education, Professor Ramirez, Dr. Puig Casauranc, formerly Secretary of Education, and Dr. Ezequiel Padilla, the present Secretary.

Supporting them have been hundreds of self-sacrificing men and women, often mere boys and girls who have labored endless hours in primitive and remote villages almost without pay to bring enlightenment

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St. Kilda, Boasting Population of 38, Still 'Carries On'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The population of St. Kilda, picturesque but stormy and barren island off the north coast of Scotland, has now dropped to 38 persons, and the proposal is again made that the island should be evacuated.

It is almost certain that some force would be needed to induce the islanders to abandon their homes, and that the authorities would be called upon to find suitable employment for the people.

The reason for the evacuation proposal is the fact that costs of communication and maintenance of public services are out of all proportion to the number of people benefited. On the main island of the St. Kilda group about 40 acres of land can be cultivated. Attempts are always made to grow potatoes and oats, but these crops are somewhat unstable. Several hundred sheep are found on the island, but these are never used for food except in emergencies. Wool is plucked by hand and woven into tweeds by the women.

Requests for additional food and fuel are almost certain to be received from St. Kilda in a stormy season. Compliance with these requests in the winter time is expensive, troublesome business. Although the waters about St. Kilda teem with fish and are constantly exploited by boats from the mainland, the St. Kildans themselves are extremely poor fishermen. Indeed, fish forms a small part in their diet, which consists mainly of sea birds and sea birds' eggs.

Islanders, Visited Once in Six Months, Ask Only for Pepper and Sugar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, Natal—On her voyage from Australia to South Africa, the P. & O. steamer Beltana went two days out of her course on a fruitless search for possible survivors of the Danish training ship—the five-masted barque Kobenhavn—which had been reported missing in the Indian Ocean.

This detour took the steamer to the two barren and supposedly uninhabited islands of St. Paul and Amsterdam in the southern Indian Ocean, about halfway between Tasmania and Cape Town.

Both islands were acquired by the French in 1893. The island of Amsterdam, which is the larger and has an area of 25 square miles, was discovered in 1663.

About 2000 miles from the nearest land, in cold southern waters, these islands lie in solitary majesty. Amsterdam has a peak 2760 feet high. The southern extremity of St. Paul is formed by part of an immense crater, round which hot springs bubble. They are destitute of vegetation except a scanty supply of grass on which goats and rabbits feed.

On arriving, the Beltana fired six rockets and sounded its siren. Passengers who thronged the decks were amazed to see some excited figures moving hurriedly about, and the French tricolor being hoisted on the flagpole of the depot. Then a small boat put out from the island, containing five French fishermen and a dog. The fishermen were picturesquely clad and gesticulating delightedly.

The three who came aboard explained that the Beltana was the first steamer they had seen for six months. When asked what they would like, they modestly replied that their wants were few, but they had run out of pepper and sugar.

When these supplies, and the dog accompanied by a huge ham bone and secured by a rope, had been lowered into the boat, the fishermen departed amid cheers. All on board the steamer were overjoyed that they had been able to brighten the lives of the lonely fishermen by their visit, although it meant arriving two days late at Durban.

Wickersham Plan Well Received as His Personal View on Dry Law

Proposed Division of Prohibition Enforcement Burden Brings Diverse Interpretations—Governors' Conference Surprised by Letter

Almost general approval of the proposal by George W. Wickersham that the states should share the burden of making prohibition more effective was expressed by dry leaders from many parts of the Nation, particularly in New London, Conn., where the letter was read to the Governors' Conference.

There was an inclination, however, by both wets and drys to await further clarification of the part of the letter which said that under the proposed plan "federal and state laws might be modified so as to become reasonably enforceable. . . ."

Although coming from the chairman of President Hoover's commission appointed to study crime and law enforcement, the message was an expression of Mr. Wickersham's personal views, George Akerson, the President's secretary, says.

Wickersham Plan Becomes Main Topic of Discussion at Governors' Conference

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Thrusting itself above the formal speeches and ordinary convention platitudes, the question of prohibition suddenly has become the outstanding topic among the 24 governors attending the twenty-first annual Governors' Conference here.

Wide approval was voiced of the plan to divide the Federal and state spheres of prohibition enforcement, which was proposed in a letter from George W. Wickersham, chairman of the law enforcement survey committee appointed by President Hoover.

Nominally the conference was concerned with matters of taxation and similar weighty subjects, but behind the scenes other problems of greater interest were being freely discussed. One Governor even went so far as to urge the conference to hold a "closed session," at which the press and even the Governors' wives would be barred in order to permit open interchange of expression.

But whether this is done seems unimportant, for the informal discussions between the various Governors already are going a long way to bridge the walls which separate the individual states upon things of mutual interest. Politics is distinctly in the background, with the private discussions centering upon administrative matters. Thus it was that two midwestern Governors, trudging over the links of the Shennacossett Golf Club, failed to approach par but

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PRESS BLAMED FOR ERRONEOUS LIQUOR STORIES

Wet Papers Deceive Many at Home and Abroad, Bishop Asserts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OCEAN GROVE, N. J.—Charging that the press is largely responsible for the erroneous beliefs about prohibition enforcement, which are circulated in this country and abroad, the Rt. Rev. Ernest G. Richardson, Methodist Episcopal bishop of the Philadelphia Diocese, in an address before the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, declared that the liquor business is just as lawless today as it was before the dry law was enacted. Bishop Richardson was the chief speaker at the meeting, which was attended by more than 400 delegates from the three states' organizations.

He asserted that wet newspaper propaganda is deceiving many persons on the facts of the prohibition issue, and that misleading press reports are being disseminated in other countries "to prevent the rest of the world from doing what America has done." The newspapers in large cities are "absolutely rotten" in their attitude toward the dry law, he declared.

Bishop Richardson cited several instances of "wilful misrepresentation" of prohibition in the United States, which he had noted in the press of other countries, and characterized as "libelous" the assertions published in various newspapers here that the average Representative in Congress "votes dry and lives wet."

In the five elections that have been held since prohibition went into effect, he said, every Congress "has been drier than the one before, and this one is the driest. During the recent campaign in Wisconsin, he declared, one of the wet organizations spent more than the Methodist Board of Temperance and Public Morals spent through the world in one year.

Characterizing President Hoover as one of the best equipped men who had ever entered the White House, he declared that the injection of the wet issue into the presidential campaign had been the cause of the Republican candidate's overwhelming victory.

Banish Submarine, Students Propose

OXFORD, Eng. (AP)—Elimination of submarines from the navies of the world was proposed in a resolution adopted by a conference of British and American students here.

Miss Catherine F. Snell of Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., in reporting the action of the students, said: "We started with the more conservative proposal of discontinuing construction of submarines for 15 years, but our idealism got the better of us and we decided to sink the whole blooming lot." The conference also favored drastic limitation of armaments.

BRITISH AND CHINESE DEBATE EQUAL TREATY

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Harry Halton, Foreign Commercial Counselor of the British Legation at Peiping, and Henry James Brett, Commercial Secretary of the British Legation, a resident, have been sitting in Shanghai with the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and a scretary of the Chinese Foreign Office to negotiate in full the Anglo-Chinese Treaty on a basis of reciprocity and equality.

These negotiations are the outcome of proposals made by the Chinese Government on the occasion of Sir Miles Lampson's visit to Nanking in June.

TARIFF OPPOSED AS WEAKENING MARKET ABROAD

Italy, Spain and Sweden Send New Protests—Filipinos Also Object

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—New protests from Sweden, Spain and Italy against proposed American tariff rates have been made public by the Senate Finance Committee.

The Italian Ambassador advised the State Department that enactment of the House bill "can only diminish Italy's purchase of agricultural products and other raw materials in this market and consequently impair Italy's international economic position.

"Reduction of the Italian standard of living to some extent and eventual weakening of the economic relations of the two countries would be the result."

Imports from Italy "hardly reach 2 per cent of the aggregate" American imports, and "such a small percentage would hardly justify any claim of unbearable competition," he added.

The Spanish Ambassador submitted a memorandum on the proposed duty on cork and the Swedish Minister transmitted a protest from the Swedish Iron Masters' Association describing the proposed increased duty on hollow drill steel as equivalent to an embargo against Sweden.

Filipinos made further objection to limitation of the duty-free importations of Phillipine products into the United States.

Briefs on the Philippine phase of the question were filed by Sergio Osmena, a member of the Philippine Senate; Rafael R. Alunan, Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources of the Philippines, and by Pedro Guevara and Camilo Osias, resident commissioners from the islands.

"The Philippines are the best exterior market for the cotton, meat, and dairy products of the United States," declared Commissioner Osias. "It would seem clearly shortsighted economically to advocate proposals which would cripple one of your best customers.

"It is to be noted that proposals of duties on Philippine products are not accompanied by any suggestion that the Filipino people be given power to levy similar duties on products from the United States. The proposals are entirely unilateral, and how ones so unfair and iniquitous can be defended on ethical grounds is beyond my limited intelligence."

Washington Note to France Seeks to Ease Tariff Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The State Department has sent a note to France with the object of solving some of the difficulties regarding valuations of foreign goods for tariff purposes. It is described by the Secretary of State as a conciliatory method of working out differences.

The methods of American agents who have been making researches and investigations of prices and costs of production in France, have been under criticism in some instances and the present note is an attempt to smooth out differences, regarded as especially necessary on the eve of new tariff legislation.

WILLYS RESIGNS POST IN OVERLAND COMPANY

TOLEDO, O. (AP)—The resignation of John North Willys, for more than 21 years president of the Willys-Overland Company and a prominent figure in the automobile industry, was announced here after a meeting of the board of directors.

Lincoln A. Miller, for the past four years first vice-president, was elevated to the presidency, Mr. Willys remaining as chairman of the board.

DAWES INVADES VINTNERS' HALL, REFUSES DRINK

Declares Good Relations With Britain Exist Now and Must Be Recognized

LONDON (AP)—Charles. G. Dawes, United States Ambassador, sat with 200 other guests at the hospitable board of the famous old Vintners' Hall at the luncheon of the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland, but abstained from drinking any of the wines and liquors served up for the occasion.

Unconventionally clad in a gray tropical-weight suit, the Ambassador awoke the echoes of Vintners' Hall with a characteristically energetic speech, interspersed with his dry wit and humor. He said there was too much talk about improving good relations between Great Britain and the United States. Good relations were there already, he declared, and what was needed was to get people to recognize this fact.

"I do not know what the repercussions of this speech will be," he said, "and as a business man I am going to take a chance on the repercussions. I want to get these great peoples in touch, not to help them to be friendly, but to prove they are friendly."

"During the war," he said, "I got to know the English better than a life time could have taught me. Our whole situation was saved by the self-sacrificing generosity of the English Government and the English Army."

The Ambassador took part in the ancient ceremony of passing the loving cup around the circle of guests. A large cup was handed to Lord Derby, who presided. He toasted the Ambassador with due ceremony and passed the cup to General Dawes, who raised it and then passed it along.

Informal conversations between the Premier, J. Ramsay MacDonald, and General Dawes on naval reduction have reached the point where the question of the Premier's visit to the United States is the subject of diplomatic negotiations, it is learned.

Record Loading Shows Quick Rise of Moroccan Port

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CASABLANCA, Morocco—Proof of the remarkable progress made by the French zone of Morocco is seen in advices from Cape Town to the effect that a ship has just been discharged there bringing 9000 tons of phosphates from Morocco in bulk—the first time such a cargo has reached South Africa.

Casablanca, it is claimed, is today equipped with a most up-to-date American plant for the rapid loading of its phosphates, of which 1,250,000 tons are being shipped this year to various parts of the world. The cargo is loaded from huge storages on the quays onto the vessels along broad and covered conveyer belts. Comparatively few men are engaged in the loading process, American labor-saving devices being commonly employed.

The traffic on the railways to Fez and Casablanca, from Tangier, since their opening 18 months ago, has proved so satisfactory that a night train is being put on for the convenience of tourists. Visitors to Tangier can now make the whole journey to either place between sunset and sunrise, put in a day sightseeing if pressed for time, and return the following night. The trains are comfortably equipped on European lines.

A knighthood has just been conferred on James McIver Macleod, who was Consul-General for Great Britain at Fez, where he also for a time represented American interests during the critical years preceding the French occupation of Morocco in 1912. Sir James Macleod is at present British Consul-General in Tunis, though he spent some years as Consul-General at Valparaiso between while.

Egyptian Papyrus Refers to 'Mose'—Champion of Badly Treated Workmen

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—New light is thrown upon Bible history tending to give dates to events recorded in the book of Exodus by Dr. Aylward Manley Blackman, Egyptologist, in a lecture at Oxford. Describing recent discoveries in Egypt, Dr. Blackman said that papyrus had been found contemporaneous with King Sethos II who reigned over Egypt from 1209 to 1205 B.C.

"This papyrus," said Dr. Blackman, "consisted of a list of accusations brought against an artisan of he Theban Necropolis called Pe-Neby who had made a violent attack by night on his fellow workmen in which he beat nine men. This accusation occurs in a passage which directly I read it struck me as being possibly of great importance for Old Testament studies.

"A brother workman attacked by Pe-Neby after this outrage accused him (Pe-Neby) to the Vizir Amenmose, who had him punished. And he (Pe-Neby) accused the Vizir to Mose, and caused him to cease from being Vizir, saying, 'He beat me.' Who was this Mose who possessed sufficient influence to secure the deposition of an official second in authority only to Pharaoh himself? He was evidently a person who interested himself in the affairs of the working classes, and the casual way in which his name is introduced without any title or hint as to his social position suggests he was well known as a champion of the oppressed.

"Can it be that the Mose of the papyrus is the Moses of the Bible who is depicted in the book of Exodus as championing the cause of the work people?"

BRITISH FOG DEVICE MAKES SILENCE NOISY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A new device whereby ships are helped to overcome fog difficulties has been tried successfully during the last three weeks by the Great Western Railway steamer St. Julien plying from Weymouth to the Channel Islands.

As the radio transforms electrical vibrations which are otherwise inaudible into audible sounds so this device shows on a visible screen those sounds which are too faint for the ear to detect. Moreover, it also indicates the nature of the sound, whether caused by a foghorn whistle or otherwise, as well as its direction and distance. Smaller forms are being developed for airplanes and can also be adapted to show the contour of the sea bed and detect sunken ships.

Pathfinder Aviators Alight Near Paris

By the Associated Press

Le Bourget, France

THE American transatlantic airplane Pathfinder, with Capt. Lewis A. Yancey and Roger Q. Williams, have landed at the Le Bourget flying field on their trip from Rome.

The fliers started their transatlantic flight from Old Orchard, Me., came down for supplies at Santander, Spain, and landed at Littorio Airdrome, near Rome, on July 10, where they met with a warm reception. The aviators declare they have no intention of attempting a flight back across the Atlantic to America, but will ship the plane home.

BRIAND DENIES UNITED STATES IS A 'SHYLOCK'

French Foreign Minister Pays Eloquent Tribute—Poincare's Victory

PARIS (AP)—The French Chamber of Deputies gave Raymond Poincaré a second vote of confidence, 350 to 238.

The vote came on the resolution of the Socialist Deputy, Leon Blum, seeking subordination of the Young plan's adoption to immediate evacuation of the Rhineland. The resolution was posed for a confidence vote by the Vice-Premier, Louis Barthou, who thus took another opportunity to emphasize the Government's victories.

The majority on July 17 was nearly double that of the previous night.

M. Blum and Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, during the morning session said the same thing in different ways. Both agreed they wanted peace in Europe and ought to have friendly relations with Germany, but M. Briand balked at handing over the Rhineland before the subject was even discussed at the forthcoming conference on the adjustment of the Young plan.

After M. Poincaré's decisive victory over the Opposition, the feeling is that he will have no difficulty in securing ratification of the debt accords before the end of the week. His victory was twofold, coming first when a postponement of the debate motion was made a question of confidence and the Premier won, 304 to 239. The second victory came without a roll call when the eloquence of M. Briand led M. Franklin-Bouillon to withdraw a motion for postponement of ratification until the Young plan becomes operative.

M. Briand made one of the most eloquent speeches ever heard in the Chamber, which rarely has listened to such a burst of impromptu oratory. Its irony and logic easily frustrated the attempted play of M. Franklin-Bouillon, who suddenly arose and shouted, "I withdraw my motion."

M. Briand denied that the United States was a "Shylock." "I had," he shouted dramatically, "the formidable honor of being head of the Government when the Americans entered the war. I know whereof I speak.

"The enemy was in the suburbs of Verdun. Those were hours of anguish. No one then believed that victory would perch upon our flags."

The Chamber listened in silence as his eloquence rose to a climax.

"In that desperate moment we called upon the men of the United States for our just cause. However bitter may be our internal debates in this painful discussion I can hear the heart of France beating in gratitude to America.

"I am saying these words so that the people across the seas will know that there are some moments Frenchmen will never forget. I am repeating them because if ever in the future the terrible hardships which we have weathered should again strike our country and France again needs the assistance of her friends, the latter should not be able to say, 'We cannot expose ourselves to ingratitude.'"

CHINA'S REPLY TO SOVIET NOTE EASES TENSION

Tokyo Expects Settlement of Railway Dispute by Mutual Concession

MANCHURIAN TROOPS MASSING ON BORDER

No New Move by Moscow Held Likely Till After Receipt of Full Nanking Response

The moderate tone of a preliminary reply sent by the Nanking Government to the Russian ultimatum regarding the recent seizure by China of control of the Chinese Eastern Railway has somewhat allayed the tension of the past few days. Tokyo at least regards settlement by mutual concessions as the most likely outcome. Demonstrations against the Chinese Embassy in Moscow have continued, however, and mobilization of 15,000 Manchurian troops for work on the border is reported. A Russian note expressing surprise at the vagueness of the Nanking reply has been handed to the Chinese chargé d'affaires in Moscow.

RIGA, Latvia (AP)—In a note handed to the Chinese chargé d'affaires at Moscow, L. M. Karakhan, Russian Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, expressed his surprise at the vagueness of the Nationalist Government's reply to the Russian note on the Manchurian situation.

Mr. Karakhan rejected the responsibility for the alleged activities of Communist agents in Manchuria.

The Chinese chargé, in reply, requested the Russian Government to await the arrival of a Chinese plenipotentiary from Nanking with full powers to negotiate.

NANKING, China (AP)—China's Nationalist Government has replied to Soviet Russia's ultimatum growing out of the Manchurian seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Nanking answer was dispatched just within the three-day time limit set by Moscow.

The note, after seeking to justify events in Manchuria, contained three points of salient importance:

(1) That Nanking "very soon" will send Chu Zao-yang, former Ambassador at Moscow, who is now in Nanking, to Moscow to discuss matters pending between the two governments.

(2) A demand—which was emphasized as not a counter demand—that the Soviet release all Chinese imprisoned in Russia.

(3) A similar demand that the Moscow Government protect adequately Chinese Nationals in Russia from aggression and repression.

Moving Manchurian Troops

Almost coincidentally with the dispatch of the Government's reply to Moscow it was revealed that 15,000 Manchurian troops had been mobilized within the past 48 hours for strategic positions on the border, principally at Manchuli, the terminus of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

In justifying the seizure of the Chinese Eastern and the expulsion of its Russian officers and employees the note declared that they and Russia had not abided by the agreement of 1924 fixing the relationship of the two countries with regard to the railroad, and that the actions taken were necessary to preserve order in Manchuria.

The charge was made that Soviet Russian agents in Manchuria had spread Communist propaganda so as to endanger the Chinese Government and its social system.

The note concluded: "The Nationalist Government will always welcome Soviet subjects and merchants in China. But the recent arrest of Russians in Manchuria is only just, being necessary for the suppression of Communist propaganda and the maintenance of order in Manchuria."

Moscow demanded the release of arrested Russians, cancellation of illegal orders—presumed to mean those taking over the Chinese Eastern—and submission of questions affecting the two countries to negotiations.

Settlement Held Easy

The Nanking reply was preceded by the announcement of an official spokesman that "the National Government considers the alleged crisis comparatively easy of settlement."

MOSCOW (AP)—Popular protests and demonstrations against the Chinese Government continued here until an early hour on July 17, despite the announcement of what was considered a conciliatory communique from the Nanking Government. Crowds stormed the Chinese Embassy, smashing windowpanes. Regiments of cavalry and infantry were called up to preserve order.

Meanwhile the Tass agency, official Russian news disseminator, has issued the following:

"Friends of peace breathed easier this evening when the Chinese diplomatic representative here submitted to the Foreign Office a conciliatory communiqué from Nanking, saying:

"'Although the entire cable containing the Soviet protest demanding a reply by a given date has not been received, its main idea already is understood. Our Government ordinarily maintains peaceful relations with the Soviet Union and although the Harbin incidents necessitated taking measures regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway, these cannot affect existing relations between the two countries.

Ambassador to Return

"'Ambassador Chu Zao-yang will return to his post. If the Soviet Government has the same opinion of the subject, it may be deliberated by both sides. In our opinion, all problems must be solved on the basis of existing agreements and threshed

out at the conference. Under such conditions the questions will be solved easily.'

"The communiqué ended by declaring that the Nanking Government would reply to the Russian note immediately the full text was received."

Tass also made public a statement that the Soviet Government did not intend to reply to the Chinese communiqué, but would await the actual answer to its ultimatum of July 13.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—A happy outcome of the Chinese Eastern Railway situation marked by mutual concessions is now considered most likely, due to the tenor of China's note in reply to the Russian ultimatum of July 12. The note has created a favorable impression in Tokyo.

Nanking Held Unwilling to Precipitate a Crisis

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Watchful suspense replaced the previous day's mood of tense excitement regarding the Manchurian situation. There are indications of a more conciliatory disposition on the Chinese side, showing that the Nanking authorities apparently do not desire to provoke an immediate crisis by ignoring the ultimatum.

The Chinese chargé d'affaires here has received from China authorization to grant a visa to the Russian railroad official, L. P. Serebryakov to proceed to Manchuria, which had previously been refused. However, the Soviet foreign commissariat stated that in view of the violent actions of the Chinese on the railroad which followed the first application for Mr. Serebryakov's visa, he would not depart until a reply had been received to the Soviet ultimatum.

On July 16 the Chinese chargé d'affaires communicated to the foreign commissariat the contents of instructions he had received from Nanking. The instructions were regarded as vague on the subject of the Chinese attitude toward the seizure of the railroad, but contained some conciliatory phrases expressing Chinese willingness to negotiate on the disputed questions, suggesting that the Chinese Ambassador at Moscow, who had long been absent, would soon return to his post, promising a full reply when the complete text of the Soviet ultimatum had been received.

This communication is viewed here as an attempt to gain time, and all official and semiofficial comments have been withheld until the promised full Chinese reply has been received.

League Officials Looking to Peaceful Settlement

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—General opinion in League circles is that the breeze between Russia and China over the Chinese Eastern Railway will blow over by the Chinese Government accepting the Russian proposal for a conference. The League would be only too pleased if the affair could be arranged in a friendly way between the two countries. But if it cannot be, it is open to any member of the League under Article XI of the covenant to draw the attention of the Council of the League to the matter, when the Council would meet in order to devise the best means of safeguarding peace.

It is also pointed out that China, Russia and Japan are all signatories of the Kellogg Pact and that they or indeed the United States—although it would not be expected to take the initiative—might draw the attention of the other signatories of the pact to any violation of its obligations. As all members of the Council of the League are also signatories of the Kellogg Pact the Council might in these circumstances be asked to adjudicate on the dispute. But all this is hypothetical and it is not believed here that the Eastern Railway dispute will lead to any outbreak of hostilities. For China after her high-handed action in breaking her agreement with Russia over the administration of this railway would put herself doubly in the wrong if she were to reject the Russian proposal for a conference and restoration of the Russian officials.

The treaty powers, in so far as their opinion can be discovered here regard the Chinese action as creating a dangerous precedent for their interests in China. Indeed it is supposed that the Chinese Government, which has already raised the customs duties without preliminary consent of the treaty powers, is again playing up Chinese Nationalist opinion, which demands abolition of all treaty privileges.

Chiang Defends Policy

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — President Chiang Kai Shek, speaking at Nanking, denounced red imperialism and defended the seizure of the railway, declaring that the time for China's salvation had arrived. Chiang declared that any imperialist power attempting to interfere with the Nationalist movement would fail. He added: "Unequal treaties will never be abolished by military force. Our strongest force lies rehabilitation of the country. If we want the powers to respect our rights, we must build up a strong, efficient, central government."

'Yankee Doodle's' Home Will Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Fort Cralo, scene of the composition of "Yankee Doodle," will be opened to the public when repairs are completed and the walls strengthened, as provided in a legislative appropriation of $4000.

For many years this fort, made famous by the song written there, has been closed and is in a neglected and declining condition.

The restoration work by the State will be supplemented by the Fort Cralo Association, formed last year by members of patriotic orders, which will install in the building home furnishings of the Dutch and Colonial periods. The building is in Rensselaer, on the east bank of the Hudson River, opposite Albany.

The building is one of the oldest in the United States. A cellar stone bears the legend "K. V. R. 1642." The initials are those of the first Van Rensselaer settler, who sponsored the establishment of Albany and opening of the surrounding territory.

On the walls of Fort Cralo is a bronze plaque with this inscription:

"Supposed to be the oldest building in the United States, and to have been erected in 1642, as a manor house and place of defense, known as Fort Cralo. General Abercrombie's headquarters while marching to attack Fort Ticonderoga in 1758, where it is said that at the cantonment east of this house, near the old well, the army surgeon, R. Stuckburg, composed the popular song of 'Yankee Doodle.'"

Fort Cralo passed from the Van Rensselaer estate long ago. Later Mrs. Susan de Lancey Van Rensselaer Strong of Philadelphia bought it, and in 1924 presented the building to the State.

British Vaccination Act Repeal Asked

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The need for repealing the existing British Vaccination Act—which makes vaccination compulsory, allowing exemption, however, on certain conditions to "conscientious objectors"—was pressed upon Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Health, by a deputation headed by Francis A. Broad, member of Parliament, and including the Duchess of Hamilton, Lady Heath, Lady Isabel Margesson, Dr. M. Beddow Bayly and Arnold Lupton.

The deputation stressed the difficulties which anti-vaccinationists found in securing exemption for their children and gave their grounds, based upon cases recently reported for believing in the inefficiency of vaccination as a protection against smallpox and its dangers to health.

Dr. Beddow Bayly referred particularly to cases that had occurred of post-vaccinal encephalitis, and said that as the smallpox now prevalent was of so mild a character, it was wholly unnecessary to urge vaccination.

The Minister of Health said he thought that it would be very difficult to pass through Parliament a bill to repeal the vaccination laws, and he could not make any statement on the policy involved without consulting the Cabinet. He promised, however, that he would give close personal attention to the statement presented.

Several members of the present Government are understood to sympathize with the anti-vaccinationists.

CROSS-COUNTRY FLIER FAILS

WICHITA, Kan. (AP)—Lieut. Herbert J. Fahey, attempting a non-stop flight from Los Angeles to New York, was forced down, July 14, at Kiowa, Kan., by oil pump trouble. Later, he proceeded to Wichita, landing his Lockheed Vega plane at Central Airport.

U. S. BUSINESS IN EUROPE SEES BLOW IN TARIFF

Reaction Against America Forecast—French Trade Bodies Ask Retaliation

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — European opinion is keenly aroused over the proposed raising of the American tariff wall. In every continental country the suggested new rates are causing alarm and indignation.

The proposed rates, economists say, play directly into the hands of every troublemaker in Europe, and coming at a time when the United States is pressing France for a decision on the Mellon-Berenger agreement they have created an unfortunate impression, whose reality and intensity it would be hard to exaggerate.

Already 500 chambers of commerce in France have united in bringing pressure upon the Government to take retaliatory action.

Loath to Be Quoted

British business men, while feeling keenly on the subject, are loath to say anything for publication because of the unusual situation concerning tariffs in Great Britain itself, which has arisen as a result of the election. At the moment British motorcars, silks, lace, jewelry, tires and a few other articles are protected by the safeguarding duties. During the election campaign the Labor Party announced that if placed in power it would repeal all these duties.

American business men resident abroad are keenly distressed over the situation, and expect that if Congress raises the duties, as now seems probable, their business interests will be adversely affected. In their view, the work of years may be wiped out by what seems to them the utter selfishness of interests who are demanding a tariff wall which it will be impossible for foreign goods to scale. The general impression is that the proposed tariff would establish such a different price level in the United States, as compared with the rest of the world, as to bring about its own destruction, and that at no distant date.

An Economics Teacher

What may be regarded as the best British opinion on the question is thus expressed in good-tempered language by the London Economist:

"During the last few decades America has taught the world a number of lessons in the economics sphere which are fraught with great benefit to humanity.

"But when it comes to external commercial relations and those economics matters which fail to be dealt with in the economic sphere, her policies and the doctrines by which they have been supported have been in certain instances deplorably crude. . . . It is not to be expected that American politicians concerned with the conflicting economic influences within a great continent will attach much weight to the effect of these proceedings on foreign countries. But, nevertheless, the effect is there, for so great a country as America cannot live to herself alone."

Italy Deplores Tariff Measure

(Continued from Page 1)

nomic significance of Italy's trade deficit with America is aggravated by the heavy annual payments made to the United States under the war-debt settlement and the large sums due each year for interest and amortization on commercial loans.

Essentials Chief Imports

Another important consideration made by Signor Gayda is that while most Italian exports to the United States are articles of luxury or goods which are not manufactured at all in America and are mainly exported for the use of Italians resident in the United States—and consequently cause little or no harm to the local American goods—almost all the goods which Italy imports from the United States are articles of prime necessity. Signor Gayda maintains that the commerce of the two countries should not be considered as competing each other but rather as complementing their respective requirements. The new Tariff Bill renders commercial intercourse between the two countries almost impossible, and the only means left open to Italy is to diminish to the absolute minimum her imports from America. Other markets will provide the cotton, copper, farm machinery, cereals, zinc, and other products she needs, and Italy should be the last to be blamed if she should cease to be America's fourth best customer in Europe.

Seek Better Equilibrium

In concluding his articles Signor Gayda says: "The sum of dollars which Italy every year has to send to America in excess of those received from America has now reached a very high figure. For this reason Italy has already attempted every means of intensifying her exports to the United States in order to bring about a better equilibrium in her commercial, and therefore, financial relations with the United States, and at the same time defend her currency. Such task has hitherto been impossible. Now come the new tariff proposals. They increase the existing rates from 50 to 300 per cent. They must therefore increase the difficulties of exporting Italian goods to the United States where the gates become ever more closed. There will consequently be a further increase in Italy's commercial deficit and therefore in Italy's yearly debt in dollars to the United States. At this point the prudent and sane business man cries out "Enough," and provides every means of defense. The defense lies in an energetic reduction of debt, Not being able to increase her exports, and considering as sacred all her engagements, both state and private, assumed in the form of debts that must be paid entirely—interest and capital—Italy has no choice but to diminish inexorably her purchases in the American market.

Protests by Fascist Press

The campaign conducted by the Fascist press against the proposal of the United States to raise their tariff duties is already giving the first results. Having no other means of defense against the almost certain adoption by the American Senate of the new tariff bill, Italy has resorted to patriotic pressure, and is attempting in this novel way to reduce the Italian purchases in the United States.

With the object of checking foreign competition in the motor trade the Italian Automobile Club has proposed to draw up "a proscription list of bad Italians," who own cars of foreign manufacture. As the United States is the only country that competes seriously with the home production and sale of motorcars, the measure is obviously directed against that country.

The Automobile Club's announcement says: "Importations from America are especially interesting now that America closes with new customs barriers markets which have hitherto been open to our industries, with the result that our export trade will be damaged to the extent of some hundreds of millions of lire. It is in this connection that we propose to publish lists giving the full names and addresses of the purchasers of foreign motorcars, which may be an excellent method to check the sale of foreign machines in Italy."

Italy's Motor Industry

The situation of the motor industry in Italy is a curious one. While on the one hand the Italian production of motor cars is said to be steadily increasing, and more than 50 per cent of the total Italian production is sold in foreign countries, Italians seem to give preference to American cars, in spite of the heavy duties imposed on them which render their prices in Italy more than double those in the United States. Statistics published here show that in the first four months of the current year 2181 American cars were sold in Italy against 1389 in the corresponding period in 1928 and 965 in 1927. During the same period there were imported into Italy 124 French cars and 62 German cars. The number of Italian cars exported during the first four months of 1929 were 9047 against 7463 exported in the corresponding months of 1928.

Mental Attitude Blamed for Florida Bank Closing

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP)—Ernest Amos, State Comptroller, has issued a statement to the Associated Press in which he said "unnecessary withdrawals, propaganda and the mental attitude of the people" primarily was the cause of the failure of 23 banks in Florida within the past two weeks, 15 of which closed their doors on July 17.

"There was," he said "a financial depression to a certain degree everywhere over the State, accentuated by the effect of the Mediterranean fruit fly and quarantine."

FROZEN MEAT EXPORTS TAKE JUMP IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—Exports by Brazil of frozen and chilled meats, which were valued at only $106,700 in 1926, have made a tremendous jump in four years, totaling $2,982,750 for the first three months of 1929.

The great increase is attributed to the steadily growing demand for frozen and chilled meat by the United States and Great Britain.

TO PREVENT LOW FLYING

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A definite, vigorous policy to prevent low flying by airplanes in the Curtiss service over densely populated city areas has just been announced by Maj. E. H. Brainard, vice-president of the Curtiss Flying Service in charge of national operations.

BRIAND OPENS CAMPAIGN FOR 'U. S. OF EUROPE'

Minister Says Organization Will End Anomalies of Lack of Co-ordination

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS — The Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, has publicly opened his campaign for a United States of Europe. Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, he said: "I have undertaken propaganda in the sense of an organization of Europe. It has been said that I was compromising the interests of France. These criticisms have not stopped me from proceeding. For Europe it is necessary to organize in order to end anomalies resulting from insufficiency of coordination among the different countries."

The French Government has agreed that the forthcoming international conference shall take place on Aug. 6 in London, and M. Briand has signified his intention of an informal discussion at that time of a European confederation. Peace, he said, will not result from this conference alone, but from a more general accord among European states. He is also credited with the intention of placing the idea before the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva in September.

From those close to the Foreign Minister, it is possible to give fuller details of what he has in mind. First of all, he stresses that in no way should any movement for a European union be taken as an act unfriendly to the United States of American. Secondly, his scheme goes on further for the moment than an economic and financial organization.

M. Briand then takes attitude that this federation is but a continuation of the Geneva and Locarno policies on the behalf of peace. The old French scheme crops up also in the suggestion that eventually Europe will have its air army and navy police ,the creation of such units being the only way to insure radical disarmament.

Speci alattention has been given by M. Briand to three European countries, it is understood. The collaboration of England would be strongly urged, but if the Dominions prevent England from joining the federation this would not impede the formation of a continental bloc. Russia would be welcomed as soon as either a new régim is installed or as soon as the Bolsheviki renounce their destructive international tactics. Most interesting of all is the view toward Germany which M. Briand is said to hold. With England out of the nucleus a continental federation would be a Franco-German entente, and with the intention of advancing a Franco-German rapprochement he is said to be ready to go a long way at London to meet the German demands regarding the Rhineland evacuation.

Mexico Writing Education Epic

(Continued from Page 1)

to millions who never before had known what public instruction was.

Outgrowth of the Revolution

The rural education system is a direct outgrowth of the Revolution, which brought into play new ideas of nationalism, new appreciation of the native race, and a new patriotism. Mexico's revolutionary leaders, Calles, Obregon, Vasconcelos and others undertook to Mexicanize Mexico. The national banner was carried into the schools and villages and young and old told what it stood for.

In the past under the medievalism of the feudal hacienda system and the Roman Catholic Church, education of the masses was not allowed and when attempted was rigorously suppressed.

When Dr. Vasconcelos began hs program of rural education these forces joined in opposing the work among the Indians and peons and there were instances where priests incited the ignorant natives to disperse the village school and drive away the teacher. But that is all changed now.

Despite the recent rebellion and the staggering financial burden it laid upon the Government, no curtailment of educational funds is contemplated and, in fact, according to Dr. Saenz, the Government proposes to appropriate an additional 1,000,000 pesos to be devoted exclusively to rural education.

The story of the establishing and developing of the rural educational system as told by Professor Rameriz is an epic worthy of any Nation. Every conceivable obstacle confronted these Mexican educational pioneers; lack of funds and teachers, hostility from estate owner and priest, political unrest and economc and military turmoil, poverty, ignorance and superstition.

On the Road to Enlightenment

But the leaders pressed forward resolutely, and today Mexico may begin to hope that it is definitely on the open highway of enlightenment for its Indian and peon masses.

The 4000 rural schools are the work of the individual localities. Often, according to Professor Ramirez, the rural school is lodged in the best house of the village, built by the effort and sacrifice of all the people living in that section. Most of the equipment is constructed under the direction and guidance of the teachers.

The Federal Government has not contributed a centavo to the building of schools or furnishing them. It only pays the teacher who not only teaches the natives how to read and write, to play and to improve their crafts, but stirs up in the people a desire for self-improvement.

Through local plays and fêtes the Government is carrying forward its program of bringing a higher moral consciousness to the native masses, particularly the youth, and to offer them additional means of expression the work of the rural school is supplemented by posters, pamphlets, periodicals and books.

A Poster Newspaper

All this printed matter, including a poster newspaper for schoolroom walls, that goes to each rural school every fortnight, is printed by the Government and distributed free. At present 15,000 copies of the paper and a teachers' tabloid periodical, the Sower, are issued.

The Government is swamped with petitions for new rural schools and to meet the demand there has been evolved a plan known as the rural circuit, composed of a group of village schools under the general supervision of a "missionary" teacher. The people of the villages pay their own teachers, while the Government pays the supervisor.

In some cases the Government also pays part of the salaries of the local teachers. It is paying about 5000 rural teachers. Ordinarily they have at least a primary school education and in addition possess a variety of valuable talents, often knowing how to sing and to play a musical instrument, understanding agriculture both in theory and practice, and being skilled in rural crafts. Their pay is from 3 to 5 pesos a day ($1.50 to $2.50).

To improve their work, the Government sends out experts who travel throughout the year organizing teachers' institutes.

Supplementing this whole rural educational structure are permanent cultural missions, consisting of social workers and trade experts who assist the adult villagers in improving their economic and social standard.

BRITISH REFRAIN FROM BUILDING SUBMARINES

Minister Makes Cautious Replies on Labor Government's Naval Program

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — In anticipation of the expected statement by the Prime Minister, Ramsey MacDonald, on the Government's naval construction policy, a number of questions were asked in the House of Commons, but received only noncommittal answers, the First Lord of the Admiralty, A. V. Alexander, explaining that the question was still under consideration and would be dealt with by Mr. MacDonald at an early date.

Mr. Alexander also said that he was not yet in the position to indicate what, if any, modifications would be made in this year's warship building program. He added in reply to further interrogations that none of the new submarines provided in it had yet been laid down. He added that the British Government had repeatedly offered to discontinue building submarines if the other nations did the same, but this not having been agreed to, he was not prepared to undertake that fresh vessels of this type would not be constructed.

He declared, answering an inquiry from the Liberals that it was not any part of the policy of His Majesty's Government to establish naval bases in the Caribbean Sea. As regards any postponement of the work at the Singapore naval base, it was also explained on behalf of the Government that a decision had not yet been reached.

In the course of the afternoon, the Foreign Secretary, Arthur Henderson, replying to a question whether the release of the Baptist pastors and teachers imprisoned in Russia would be insisted upon before the restoration of diplomatic relations with Moscow, said that this would be brought to the attention of the Soviet representative when he arrived in England.

GOTHAM GAYETY ENDS AS CLOCK STRIKES 1-2-3

NEW YORK—From now on New York City's amusement seekers will hear the curfew promptly at 3 a. m., Grover A. Whalen, police commissioner, announces. His statement that the closing law for clubs and amusements "will be rigidly enforced," follows close upon the most drastic police "shakeup" in years. Mr. Whalen said that his rearrangement of police captains and inspectors was not punitive, but designed to awaken them to more strict enforcement of law.

ITALY BUILDING PLANE TO CARRY 18 PERSONS

MILAN, Italy (AP)—The Carpront Airplane Company is building a gigantic all-metal biplane for a proposed flight from Rome to Montevideo, Uruguay.

The plane will have a 40-meter wing spread and six motors of 1000 horsepower each. It will be capable of transporting 18 passengers comfortably to the South American capital. The problems of co-ordination in its construction are so difficult that it is not likely the plane will be ready before next May.

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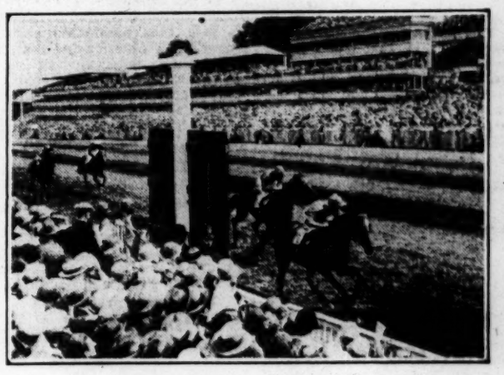
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GOLD AS MEDIUM IS NOT SUPREME, EXPERT STATES

Governor of African Reserve Bank Discusses Economic Conditions

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, South Africa—W. H. Clegg, governor of the South African Reserve Bank, addressing shareholders at the ninth general meeting here, predicted the dethronement of gold as the autocrat of the monetary realm.

"Absolute monarchies," Mr. Clegg declared, "are out of fashion and in the realm of currency, as in other realms, a limited monarchy is more consonant with the spirit of the age. While gold is a measure of value, it cannot measure itself. One ounce of gold may be exchanged for so many legs of mutton, so many pocket-knives, so many bunches of roses. You may say that the standard ounce of gold can also be exchanged for £3 17s. 10½d. But that is a fallacy; it is £3 17s. 10½d. in another form, and will continue to be so as long as the gold standard is maintained in its present form. The truth is that monetary units in various gold standard countries are coins of certain defined weights in gold, not of certain values in terms of money.

"About half of South Africa's external trade," continued Mr. Clegg, "consists in the sale of gold, and the prosperity or adversity of other nations vitally affects her well being. European economists now have a great dread of a big fall in prices. Just as their nations have gotten their currencies established in relation to gold, it would be a tremendous blow to them to have the stability of prices impaired by appreciation in the value of gold, brought about by demand for it out of proportion to the available supply. There are signs that the central banks of Europe are going back to the idea that they must actually possess and lock up the gold which they require for their statutory reserves, and that the expedient of the gold exchange standard by which they met demands for foreign exchange out of balances kept in the large gold standard centers is being gradually discarded. It is not surprising, therefore, to hear that the central banks of Europe and America have been endeavoring to reach an agreement by which they will not compete with each other for gold they all want.

"How does this affect South Africa?" asked Mr. Clegg. "As a gold producer South Africa would like to see an increasing demand for her products. If nations of the world could be induced to use gold instead of notes for currency, gold would be in great demand and appreciate in value. Expanding business means expanding credit. But if expanding credits are unavailable because the supply of gold does not correspondingly expand, what, it is asked, should business have to be relinquished? Is the world's production always to be proportioned to available supplies of gold? Is not some scheme devisable by which the gold available can be used economically, so that it can still continue to be used as international currency?

"These are questions that are being asked, and they should be solved in the interests of the world in general, and not South Africa in particular. It may be that South Africa's ultimate interests would be better served by steps being taken to prevent the gold shortage from having an injurious effect upon Europe, rather than adhering to the policy of laissez faire," concluded Mr. Clegg.

Slum Clearance Slow in Britain

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The twelve North Wales local authorities meeting in Llandudno at the last of a series of 11 non-partisan regional conferences arranged by the National Housing and Town Planning Council passed a resolution expressing grave concern at the slow progress made in slum clearance and rehousing since 1919, recommended that a definite national program for the erection of 1,500,000 workmen's dwellings with state assistance during the next decade be adopted by the Government.

The resolution also urged upon the Minister of Health to require all housing authorities to undertake a comprehensive detailed housing survey in their respective areas and to submit their results within a specified time.

The delegates declared that it was impossible to build and rent economically among the lowest-paid workers without government subsidy.

John G. Martin, secretary of the Council, to The Christian Science Monitor representative said that the conferences had aroused public opinion throughout the country to the need of immediate and drastic national action. Commenting on the Government's revision of the Chamberlain 1924 order reducing the subsidy, he said it was in strict accordance with the wishes of a majority of the local authorities in England and Wales.

The British delegation will attend the International Housing Conference in Rome from Sept. 12 to 17.

Amanullah Hopes for a 'Come-Back'

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

STAMBOUL, Turkey — Resmiye Tarzi Hanem, Amanullah's stepmother, who, with her son and daughter and the ex-King's sister, have taken refuge in Turkey, were received recently by Kemal Pasha at Angora. Resmiye Hanem went to Angora to hand to the Ghazi an important letter from the exiled King, and she described to the president in detail the events of the past year in Afghanistan.

Amanullah, she said, was well liked by his people and before long would make a triumphant return to his kingdom. The Afghans, she declared, would not bow down to the "bandit" who now occupied the throne. His absence from his home country would be only temporary for the trouble incited by the hodjas (Moslem priests, and certain foreign powers would soon be overcome. According to Resmiye Hanem, Amanullah intends to visit Turkey in the autumn.

I.C.C. Drops Charge Against Railroads

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission announces it has dropped anti-trust charges against the Kansas City Southern and the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroads.

Complaint was made against the railroads in connection with their purchase of stock in other carriers which the commission charged was without its authority. Since that time the railroads have disposed of the stock.

The Kansas City Southern purchased stock in the St. Louis Southwestern and the Missouri-Kansas-Texas and the Missouri-Kansas-Texas obtained stock in the St. Louis Southwestern.

BREMEN, NEW LINER SAILS FOR NEW YORK

BREMERHAVEN, Ger. (AP) — The pride of Germany's transatlantic passenger fleet, the new North German Lloyd Liner Bremen, has left on her maiden voyage to New York, with her officers bent on making a record. The big liner is a four propeller, turbine ship, and is the last word of German design in luxury, comfort and safety. President Von Hindenburg christened her a year ago.

WINNIPEG'S GLASS PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Winnipeg's first glassmaking plant is now in full operation. Financed entirely by local capital, it has 80 employees employed at present, and its capacity is 600 gross per day of 24 hours. At present chiefly milk, soda and other beverage bottles are beng produced. The raw material also is produced in Manitoba, the sand coming from Black Island, on Lake Winnipeg, and the lime from the company's quarries at Stonewall.

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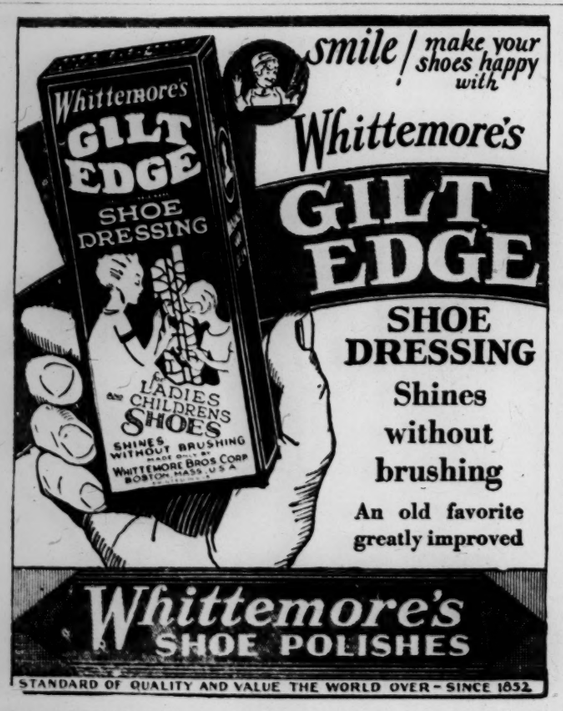

Stately Shelter for Plymouth Rock

Plymouth Rock Comes to Its Rest After Many Years of Vicissitude

Every week day during July and August, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

After a Sabbath, in which "in the warmth of December's sun, they dried their clothes, rested themselves, and gave thanks to God for His Mercies in their manifold deliverances" the Pilgrims on Monday, December 21, 1620, "sounded the harbor which had welcomed Champlain and Block and Smith before their arrival" and then, landing upon the shore and marching to the land found the abandoned cornfields and fresh-running brooks and "this date has passed into history as the Landing of the Pilgrims."

In his "Plymouth and the Pilgrims" Arthur Lord points out indebtedness to the ruling elder of the Plymouth Church, Elder Thomas Faunce who, in 1741, standing beside the Rock in the presence of many witnesses, preserved it from being buried beneath a wharf then in process of construction, and told the story of the landing as it had been told him by one of the Pilgrims. Elder Faunce was then 94 years of age; he was nine years old when Myles Standish passed on. He had known 23 of the Mayflower passengers and his mother was the sister of Nathaniel Morton, historian and secretary of the colony.

It is possible that John Alden was the first Pilgrim to step onto Plymouth Rock; certainly he was among the first. The rock has had a curiously restless existence; for a while, after a generation had forgotten its significance and a new generation had yet to learn, the seven-ton bowlder, covered with mire, stood in a roadway, carelessly trod over by man and beast. There came a time when it was swept off and canopied over, a rude monument to the beginnings of the history of a liberated people. It was 1765 or 1769 before descendents of the Pilgrims celebrated Landing Day though the Plymouth folk of that period celebrated Dec. 22 we now celebrate Dec. 21 as Forefathers' Day. The Landing Company, it is supposed, consisted of 10 landsmen, two sailor Pilgrims and six of the Mayflower's crew.

In 1741, when a wharf was built over it, Plymouth Rock was first seriously dignified as the landing place of the Pilgrims in public thought. At the outbreak of the Revolution, in 1775, the upper portion of the Rock, split off by frost, was moved to the Town Square and placed at the foot of the Liberty Pole. Here it stayed until July 4, 1834, when it was removed to a position in front of Pilgrim Hall, where it was to remain for 46 years.

In 1880 it was moved back to nearer the original scene and the two fragments reunited after a separation of over a century. At this time a canopy was erected over the rock. Eventually the rock was lowered to a position below street level; enthusiastic sightseers had taken to chipping off pieces of it, and it was necessary to design a new canopy and fence in the rock lest it disappear completely.

Leviathan to Have Two Larger Sisters

S. S. LEVIATHAN (AP)—Construction of two new giant ocean ships each to cost $25,000,000, for the United States Lines will be started early in 1930, Joseph E. Sheedy, president of the operating corporation of the lines, has announced.

The keels will be laid in Philadelphia, Newport News, or Camden, N. J., the contract calls for their completion within three years.

Both will be slightly longer than the Leviathan. They will measure 956 feet and have a displacement of 56,000 tons. The passenger capacity will be 4000.

Mr. Sheedy said the policy of the company will be to build one new ship each year to keep the American merchant marine up to the standards established by any foreign competitor.

Baker Defends Press Freedom

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—Freedom of the press and the "American prerogative" of criticizing public officials were vigorously upheld by Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, in denouncing contempt of court proceedings brought against two executives of the Cleveland Press.

Mr. Baker argued against rigid application of the contempt laws as in the "dark days" when the public was "efficiently gagged," in asking Judge Frederick P. Walther to drop his charges against Louis B. Seizer, editor of the Press, and Carlton K. Matson, chief editorial writer.

LEAGUE CALLED BETTER SURETY THAN ENTENTE

Three-Power Naval Accord Inadequate, Says Georgia Affairs Speaker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—That a triple entente of Great Britain, the United States and Japan cannot replace the League of Nations as an instrument for maintaining international peace is the answer of Dr. James T. Shotwell of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, to the contention of a former American Ambassador.

Dr. Shotwell's address, delivered at the Institute of Public Affairs and International Relations in the University of Georgia, defended the League against the criticism of the former Ambassador, whose name he did not mention. The League, Dr. Shotwell said, is an expression of American insistence upon international peace.

To break away from the League and place reliance upon the three great naval powers for maintaining peace would be a backward step, Dr. Shotwell maintained. Concerted action among the three powers would be difficult. "Under the Kellogg pact, each signatory is empowered to judge for itself whether the pact is violated. Obviously, a veto upon war by three sea powers would not be carried out on these terms."

Asserting that the Treaty of Locarno was a direct outgrowth of discussions in the Council of the League, Dr. Shotwell said that under the League, regional understandings or groupings of nations to preserve peace could be effected. "There is, therefore, no reason why the three sea powers should not come together for the purpose of putting their veto upon war, so long as their action, which is in support of the League's fundamental principles, is not directed toward substituting for it a new and rival machinery."

Desirability of a bond issue of $100,000,000 to pave highways in Georgia was the theme of Tuesday's program. W. T. Anderson, editor of the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph and former member of the State Highway Commission, and Charles Ross, general counsel to the Highway Commission of North Carolina, were the principal speakers.

Mr. Anderson urged the bond issue as a means of economy for the State, and cited North Carolina's successful program of road building. Mr. Ross explained in detail the origin of the bond plan in North Carolina, and gave details with reference to the highway situation there. He said that after deducting from his State's current revenue of $17,000,000 this year the $7,000,000 for bond requirements—interest, sinking fund and maturities—North Carolina will have $10,000,000 to spend on roads. The commission has taken over from the counties since Jan. 1 about 1000 miles of new road to be added to the State system.

A vast potential wealth of cellulose is awaiting development through protection of southern pine forests from fire, Dr. Charles H. Herty told the institute.

American Party on Soviet Tour

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—A party of 92 Americans, mostly representatives of business and banking firms with a few lawyers and journalists, have arrived here on a special train from the Polish border for a month's sojourn in Russia, including a tour of the country.

The West European Chamber of Commerce which entertained the British trade delegation is supervising the reception of the American visitors. It has worked out a program combining interviews with the heads of the Soviet economic departments with visits to factories, electrical stations and places of historic and cultural interest.

The newspaper Economic Life devotes a special supplement to Soviet-American economic relations and the official Trade Commissar, M. Kaufman, writes: "Soviet import requirements grow every year and from this standpoint the Soviet market represents special interest for a country with a developing industrial export."

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RADIO ~ AVIATION

China Turns to Radiocasting

PLANS for Chinese entry into radiocasting on an extensive scale in the near future are under development by the Nationalist Government, according to Dr. Tsen Cha Tsao, a member of the radio division of the National Council of Reconstruction in China. Dr. Tsao is in the United States to make a survey of the radiocast situation here and to purchase equipment for two new short-wave stations to be erected on the southern coast of China.

When China is ready to seriously enter the radiocast field, an attempt will in all probability be made to follow the American system, which Chinese experts now believe to be the best in the world, Dr. Tsao intimated during an inspection of the facilities of the National Broadcasting Company.

There are already about a dozen radio stations in China, all owned by the Nationalist Government or the various state governments; the visitor said. These are utilized largely at present for commercial radiocasting and for the dissemination of political messages and information. There are an increasing number of entertainment programs on the air, however, and it is hoped to build these up to a still greater number in the near future.

Hope to Reach Here

It is planned that the two new stations, which are expected to be in operation by the first of the year, will be utilized extensively as a means of communication between China and the United States, according to Dr. Tsao.

The visitor came to America after a survey of radiocasting conditions in Germany and England. He is accompanied on his inspection tour by Y. Chu and Pialu Shen, two recent graduates of Harvard, who are planning a later visit to the United States during which they will work in factories manufacturing radio equipment.

China at present has nearly 100 young men making a first hand study of radio. Some of these are in schools of engineering while others are employed in manufacturing plants. They are scattered throughout the various countries where radio is known, the majority being in the United States, the visitors said.

Tribute to United States

"Radio is a great institution and nowhere else in the world is it conducted as it is conducted in America," Dr. Tsao declared. "It will probably be many years before China can have an organization comparable to the National Broadcasting Company, but we are working toward a solution of our problems as they present themselves.

"Already there are many sets in China and this number is being increased every day as our entertainment programs grow in number and quality. Some day we hope to have a system similar to the one you have here."

Dr. Tsao spent several hours in the National Broadcasting Company building at 711 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR SUNDAY, JULY 21

Concert Artists

Godfrey Ludlow, violinist (WJZ Chain). The moderns. 4 p. m.

American Singers; Arcadie Birkenholtz, violinist (WJZ Chain). 7:05 p. m.

Phyllis Kraeuter, cellist (Baldwin—WJZ Chain). Young Columbus (O.) artist made début at seven playing quarter-size cello. Julliard and Naumberg prize winner, concertized extensively in middle West and Canada. 9:45 p. m.

Albert Rappaport, Russian tenor (NBC Pacific). Chicago Civic Opera artist fresh from European tour, in first part Sunday afternoon concert; Hymns by feminine trio feature second part. 1:30 to 2:30, 3 to 4 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

Pro-Art Quartet; Georgia Standing, contralto (WJZ, WRC, KWK). Greig "Quartet in G Minor." Hahn and Chaminade vocals. 12:30 p. m.

Maestro's Hour (WJZ Chain). Classic ballads, operatic aria and symphony. 4:30 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles

Cathedral Hour (CBS). Schubert in militant mood. 4 p. m.

Mixed Quartet (Enna Jettick—WJZ Chain). 8 p. m. NBC Pacific, 7:45 p. m.

"Tone Pictures" (WJZ Chain). "Oh Caesar, Great Wert Thou," from Deems Taylor's operatic version of Edna St. Vincent Millay's "King's Henchman." Lew White, organist. 9:45 p. m.

Russian Cathedral Choir (WEAF Chain). Russia produces the sturdy barrel-chested basses whose range approximates the bass viol. Michael Batoeff, double bass, sings Stolipin's "Two Giants." 11:30 p. m.

Orchestral and Instrumental

Roxy Symphony Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Florence Wightman, harpist, only feminine member. 2 p. m.

Symphonic Hour (CBS). Howard Barlow, conducts. 3 p. m.

Request Program (Whittall—WJZ Chain transcontinental). 6:30 p. m.

"Vibrant Melodies" (WJZ, KDKA, KWK). Vibraphone and strings. 11:45 p. m.

Light Opera

"The Shogun" (WJZ Chain). Two-act comic opera, music by Gustav Luders, book by George Ade. 10:15 p. m.

Characteristic Music

Blue and White Marimba Band (WEAF, WCAE, WWJ, KSL). Latin music. 1:30 p. m.

"Troika Bells" (WEAF Chain). Troika is Russian sleigh, the front of whose shafts are joined with great loops festooned with bells, pagoda fashion. Alexander Kitriloff's balalaika ensemble, Genia Fonariova, soprano. 2 p. m.

"Echoes of the Orient" (WEAF Chain). Eastern music discovered and resurrected by Sven Von Hallberg, who directs. 6 p. m.

"Around the Samovar" (CBS). Two songs based on Russian poet's Liadoff's "Carousel" and "Music Box." 10:30 p. m.

Theatrical Presentations

Major Bowes Capitol Family (WEAF Chain). Gertrude Wood, contralto, in Southern songs that appeal to children. 7:35 p. m.

Maurice Gunsky, tenor (Majestic—CBS transcontinental). Former San Francisco printer, now well-known radio and recording artist. 9 p. m.

Drama

Biblical Drama (WEAF Chain transcontinental). 9:15 p. m.

"Arabesque" (CBS). "The Walled Garden," Persian love story. 10 p. m.

"Retold Tales" (NBC Pacific). O. Henry's "A Double-Dyed Deceiver," of startling denouement. 4 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Champions (Studebaker—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Jean Goldkette's music: Fred Waldner, tenor, Boland and Retting, two pianos. 10:15 p. m.

FOR MONDAY, JULY 22

Vocal and Instrumental

Grand Opera Concert (CBS). "Manon" and "Faust." 8 p. m.

"Voice of Firestone" (WEAF Chain). 8 p. m. Pacific Coast program. 9 p. m.

Bishop Manning's Favorites (Edison—WJZ Chain transcontinental). What a noted Episcopal churchman of New York City likes. 9 p. m.

Slumber Hour (KSL, KOA). Max Dolin's National Concert orchestra, Harold Spaulding, tenor, from San Francisco studios. 10 p. m.

Orchestral Music

White House Concert (Dwinell-Wright—WJZ Chain). Light enough for exertionless listening. 8:30 p. m.

Gypsies (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). Ditto. 8:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). "Devotion," by Otto Wick of NBC arrangers' staff. 11 p. m.

Rudy Seiger's Symphonists (Shell—NBC Pacific). Feature—violin fantasie on themes from Massenet's "Thais." 8 p. m.

Characteristic Music

"Plantation Echoes" (KGW, KSL, KOA). Judge Chandler's workers entertain. 9:30 p. m.

Theatrical Presentation

Gladys Rice, soprano (WJZ Chain). A favorite of the Roxy Gang who did a Topsy with them. 7:30 p. m.

Talk

James G. McDonald (WEAF Chain). Radio correspondent outlines proposed itinerary and objectives of trip to Tokyo. 7:30 p. m.

Sketch

"Southpaw Series" (WJZ Chain). Complications. 9:30 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Couriers (Ceco—CBS). Old and new popular favorites plus a Burbig parody. 8:30 p. m.

Show Tunes (General Motors—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Reviewing best tunes from shows of the recent season. 9:30 p. m.

William Scottl's orchestra (WJZ Chain). Manager director—saxophonist.

"In Dancelandt" (NBC Pacific). Dinner dance music. 7 p. m.

Austrian Listeners Strike

There is a radio revolution in Innsbruck. Many listeners are refusing to pay the yearly tax on their receivers, reports the Austrian correspondent of Fada. The reason for their complaint is that the 500-watt local station is not being well received and besides nothing but relay programs from Graz and Vienna are being transmitted.

Engineers claim that the poor reception is due to the mountainous nature of the country; therefore, plans are now under way for improvements in the Innsbruck station, with the possibility of higher power. Additional wattage will also be applied to the Graz station.

This "no tickee, no shirtee" attitude on the part of the listeners has aroused the authorities invested with the responsibility of collecting the fees, and it is the first incident of this kind of a strike in Europe's wireless history.

New York Power Merger Effective

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—J. P. Morgan & Co.'s $450,000,000 up-state power merger has just become effective with the announcement by the Morgan-Carlisle-Schoellkopf Interests that more than two-thirds of the shares of the component companies had been acquired.

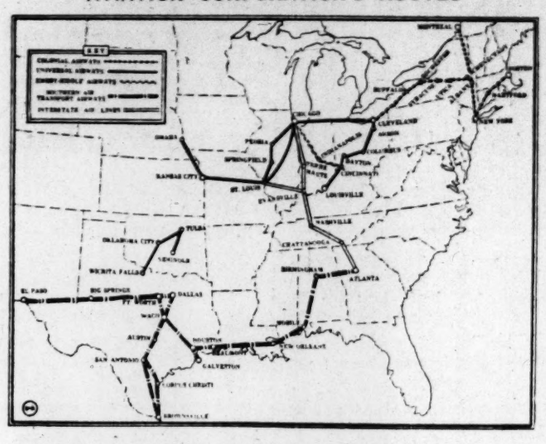
The merger, to be known as the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation, takes in the Buffalo, Niagara and Eastern Power Corporation, the Northeastern Power Corporation and the Mohawk Hudson Power Corporation, and will, it was said in informed circles here, be the largest producer of electric power in the United States, with an annual output of 6,300,000,000 kilowatt hours. The next largest system is the North American company and its subsidiaries, which had an output of 6,103,032,653 kilowatt hours in 1928.

It will operate most of the power properties at Niagara Falls, as well as the public utilities of Rochester and Buffalo.

NEW AIR LINE LINKS FLORIDA AND CHILE

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Pan-American Grace Company, operators of air mail lines to South and Central American countries, announces the inauguration of service to Santiago, Chile, with the take-off of a plane from Cristobal, Canal Zone, July 16, for the southern terminus of the line.

AVIATION CORPORATION'S ROUTES



Trains of Planes Seen as Next Step

WHILE the United States has been rapidly progressing with standard aviation work, the glider field has only just been taken on. The result has been that one of the natural outgrowths of the glider work has been overlooked, yet who is to say that this may not be a turning point in giving flexibility to our coming air lines? This point is glider trains.

In the future it is not at all impossible to visualize a powerful plane taking off with a string of small gliders following after, each one capable of carrying from two to six passengers. These will be arranged in the proper order.

For instance, if only two gliders are to be carried on a route from New York to Chicago, the last glider would be for the first stop, say Cleveland, the next in line would be the Detroit glider. The plane itself would have the Chicago passengers.

When the train arrived over Cleveland glider number two would cast off and gently glide into the airport and land, while the train continued on without the slightest loss of time. When the train got over Detroit, the first glider would cast off and land at the Detroit airport. Finally the plane itself would come down at the Chicago airport.

Perhaps this sounds fantastical but let us go to the land of gliders, Germany, and we find that this is no Jules Verne exploit but a serious effort which has already been tested. The Raab-Katzenstein Airplane Works in Cassel, specializing in light planes, have been making tests with a power plane pulling two motorless gliders. The noted stunt flier, Hans Albrecht, who piloted one of the trailer gliders, gives his impressions as follows:

"I have made my first flight as pilot of a trailer plane after having once piloted a tractor plane with one trailer. In the first test Pilot Wirth took the stick of the tractor and Raab and Katzenstein piloted the two trailers. Then I myself took charge of one of the trailers.

"I was astonished at the ease with which my machine rose from the earth. I looked over toward the other trailer, and Wenderoth, its pilot, gave me to understand by signs that he was highly pleased with the success of the experiment and happy to see that flying with two trailers, on which my firm pins such great hopes, is practicable.

"My trailer was hitched to the tractor plane by a cable about 260 feet long; Wenderoth's by a cable some 200 feet long. I let my plane glide forward near to his to see how it was behaving.

"After we had reached an altitude of about a quarter of a mile, Wenderoth signaled to me that he intended to land. He uncoupled his trailer and glided down. I watched him for a short time, and after I had covered a few hundred yards more I also uncoupled my trailer and landed hardly more than 10 feet from Wenderoth's machine.

"I have been amazed to learn with what remarkable certainty these trailers can be directed, and with what precision one can land.

"We made two further flights with other pilots, and then came together to talk over the prospects of turning our experiments to practical account in the regular air traffic. We were and are all firmly convinced that genuinely rapid air transit will in the future be possible only with trailers, for only by employing them can one avoid the long interruptions due to the necessity of landing at every station on an air route.

"All of us believe there will be no difficulty in using big passenger planes as trailers instead of the small ones with which our tests were made. We believe also that it will be possible to increase the number of trailers to five or six."

BALDWIN SELLS REAL ESTATE

PHILADELPHIA—Baldwin Locomotive Works has sold three parcels of real estate for more than $1,750,000, over one-half cash and the balance in income-producing securities.

ACQUISITION of five leading aircraft - operating companies and their combination into an air-transport system without parallel in the United States is, perhaps, the most noteworthy result of the first three months' activity of the Aviation Corporation, $200,000,000 aeronautic holding and development concern. Graham B. Grosvenor, the president, states in reviewing the accomplishment of its initial quarter-year of existence.

"The Aviation Corporation's air-transport network is more than twice as extensive as America's second largest," he stated. "Its five component units are the Colonial, Universal, Embry-Riddle, Interstate, and Southern Air Transport airways. Their lines stretch from Boston on the east and Montreal on the north to Omaha and El Paso on the west, and Atlanta and Brownsville on the south.

"This system now totals 6174 miles, including 4708 miles of contract mail routes. On these airways a fleet of 220 planes, worth $2,500,000, flies approximately 19,100 miles daily, carrying scores of passengers, a great quantity of expressage and an average of 2740 pounds of postal matter.

"Covering 17 states, the Aviation Corporation system serves 54 of the country's largest cities, with a combined 19,500,000 population. A corps of more than 130 trained transport pilots mans its planes. Employer personnel exceeds 1100. Of the 29 existing government domestic mail contracts, the Aviation Corporation lines hold 10 in addition to one foreign mail contract.

"These figures represent only actual operations at the end of the Aviation Corporation's first three months in business and take no cognizance of immediate and future projects. They will soon be appreciably augmented by the extension of the mail, passenger and express lines, by the filling of orders already placed for a great number of new planes and by the acquisition of other units."

In addition to its operating companies Mr. Grosvenor concluded: "The Aviation Corporation also controls Fairchild Aviation Corporation and its various manufacturing subsidiaries. Its other major holdings include substantial interests in Aviation Corporation of the Americas, Western Air Express, Roosevelt Field, Inc., and Bendix Aviation Corporation.

RADIO IN SCHOOLROOM STUDIED AT COLUMBIA

NEW YORK (AP)—Teachers' College of Columbia University announces it will undertake a research program on the use of radios in one-teacher schools, with the ultimate object of introducing radios in the 160,000 rural schools in the United States.

STATE AND CITY RENDER TRIBUTE TO GEN. GOURAUD

Received by Gov. Allen and Reviews 26th Division at Camp Devens

"I consider this visit a good will message which you are bringing to us in person from France," said Governor Allen in officially receiving Gen. Henri J. E. Gouraud at the State House, "and I am sure that the friendship it symbolizes will continue always in ever growing degree."

Mr. Allen thanked General Gouraud for honoring Massachusetts with a visit and presented him with a gold pin bearing a representation of the seal of the State.

Immediately following the reception, General Gouraud was the guest of Mr. Allen at a luncheon at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The affair was informal and brief. No speeches were made.

After the luncheon, the whole party left for Camp Devens, where General Gouraud reviewed the 26th Division, M. N. G., and was tendered a reception by Maj.-Gen. Alfred E. Foote, commanding officer.

At a luncheon given in his honor by Mayor Nichols at the Ritz-Carlton on July 16, General Gouraud was officially welcomed to Boston by the Mayor and by Maj.-Gen. Preston Brown and Rear-Admiral Philip Andrews on behalf of the army and navy.

Later General Gouraud visited Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards in Westwood. On the way he called on William Farnsworth of Dedham, father of one of the first Americans to fall in the World War. The son, Henry, was a member of the Lafayette Escadrille.

General Gouraud passed the night in the Gloucester home of Congressman A. Piatt Andrew (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, who tendered an informal dinner in his honor to a large gathering of distinguished army officers of the World War.

CUBA SEEKS TRAFFIC HELP

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—President Machado has commissioned Congressman Enrique Machado to visit the United States to study traffic regulations and traffic-controlling devices with a view to relieving Havana's heavily congested down-town streets.

One-Piece Ships, Like Big Kettles, Predicted to Sail Future Seas

Welded Hulls, Says Shipbuilder, Believed to Be Coming Thing—Ray That Detects Flaws Deep Within Iron, Adds to Possibility

Ocean liners linking the continents of the world will, in the future, be built with the hulls welded, instead of riveted as at present, making them like huge kettles, a one-piece hull, believes Homer Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, that built the three turbo-electric driven steamers of the Panama Pacific Line.

Commenting on the trend of the times in shipbuilding, which has been greatly stimulated in the United States by recent legislation permitting private companies to borrow from the Government three-quarters of the cost of building vessels in an American shipyard, Mr. Ferguson said that his company is spending about $150,000 annually in research work, and that it employs the largest force of welders of any one yard in this country.

One of the biggest factors in this type of hull construction, he said, is the latest contribution of natural science to industry, a camera or X-ray tube that penetrates nearly four inches of iron and immediately shows any defect or flaw.

Prof. John T. Norton of the department of physics of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, points out two general ways in which X-rays may be employed in industrial radiology. One is called radiography, depending upon the great penetrating power of the rays and the other known as crystal analysis depending upon the interaction of X-rays and crystals.

Radiography is the process of employing this penetrating radiation to make visible the gross interior structure of objects which are opaque to ordinary light. Results of crystal analysis have given considerable information as to internal arrangements of alloys. Armor is used in the experimentation laboratory to prevent the powerful rays from reaching rooms beyond. The rays are generated by 260,000 volts in a special type tube and might easily pass through ordinary walls several feet thick.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

New York—Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, Mott Avenue, near Broadway, 8:30 p. m., July 25.
New York (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., July 22. Radiocast Station WPCH, 810 kilocycles.

New Jersey—Atlantic City (Joint lecture): Apollo Theater, New York Avenue and Boardwalk, 3 p. m., July 21.

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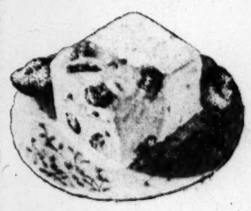
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CO-OPERATIVES GET FIRST HELP BY FARM BOARD

Legge Says Immediate Activity Will Be to Get Them Into Line

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Contacts with co-operative organizations and societies will be established by the Federal Farm Board as one of its first activities. Members will attend the meeting of the American Institute of Co-operatives at Baton Rouge on July 29 to acquaint themselves with the aims and purposes of the co-operatives and to give the leaders an opportunity to meet the members of the board and learn how it proposes to go about its work, it was announced here.

Alexander H. Legge, chairman of the board, stated that he believed the recent increase in wheat prices to be justified by poorer crop conditions throughout the world.

"I look for a promising export wheat market," said Mr. Legge. While the establishment of the Farm Board is thought to have had some effect in raising prices, Mr. Legge said it must be admitted that the bad weather reports at home and abroad contributed largely to that end.

Discussing the board, Mr. Legge said it is apparent that the structure to be efected by the board must be of a permanent character, and that it is probable that the board will move deliberately in its action.

"The board," he said, "believes that its work, as directed by law and by opportunity, can best be done by working with and through established groups of farmers who are organized and who may be organized on a basis of specific farm commodities.

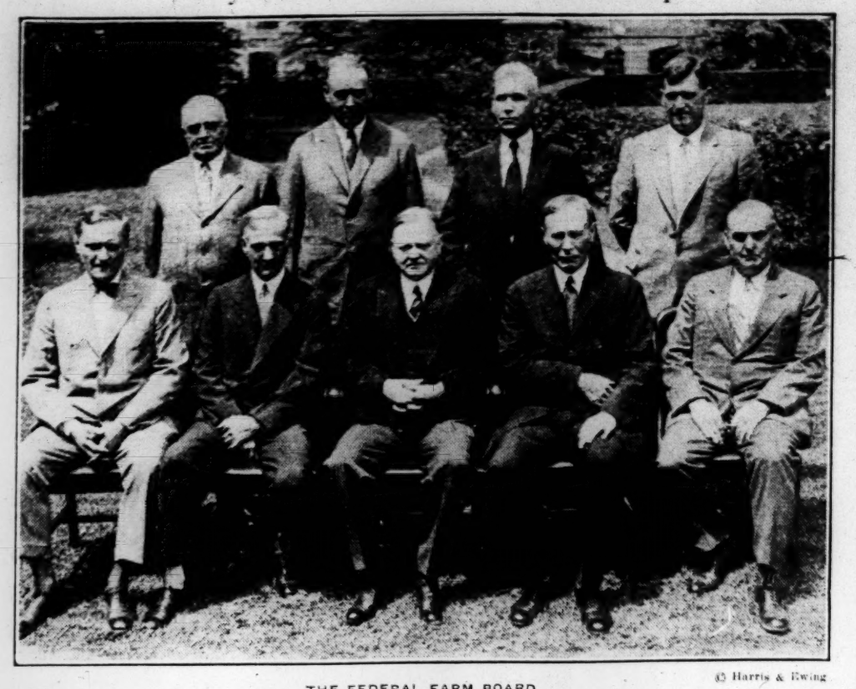
"It will therefore be a part of the board's program to co-operate with such groups now existent and to assist, so far as may be, in the development of such groups where necessary.

"Much has been said about costs of distribution of farm products between producer and ultimate consumer and about the possibility that returns to producers may be increased without any corresponding increase in price to the ultimate consumer.

"The board firmly believes that in many instances this is possible through the development of widespread farmer groups for co-operative marketing, through greater efficiency in management of co-operative institutions and through more direct avenues of trade between producer and consumer.

"The board further believes that a thorough organization of agriculture for marketing purposes will put producers in a much better position than they now are to control the appearance of surpluses at their source, and that this angle of approach to the so-called 'surplus problem' is worth serious consideration."

They Will Sow, the Farmers Will Reap



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THE FEDERAL FARM BOARD

Seated, Left to Right—James C. Stone; Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture; President Hoover; C. C. Teague and Alexander H. Legge, Chairman. Standing, Left to Right—W. F. Schilling; Charles S. Wilson; Carl Williams and C. B. Denman.

Wickersham Plan Well Received as His Personal View on Dry Law

(Continued from Page 1)

agreed upon policies of timber conservation.

Possible courses of action which the States will take in line with the newly appointed Federal Farm Board have proved of interest to the executives from agricultural states. Several already have made efforts to strengthen the farmers' position through various types of credit acts, and they anticipate the need of further legislation in connection with co-operative marketing in order to take full advantages of facilities which the farm board may provide.

But despite the discussion of these questions, the Governors' attention is continually reverting to the Eighteenth Amendment.

The Wickersham letter was totally unexpected, as no place had been given to prohibition on the conference agenda. It drew the spontaneous approval, however, of many executives whose chief opposition to prohibition has been upon the basis of infringement of state's rights.

Roosevelt Withholds Comment

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York, in whose speech the views of Mr. Wickersham were presented to the conference, declined to comment upon it or to "interpret" its various aspects. He would only say that the entire proposal was as yet in too tentative a state to warrant detailed discussion.

An effort to bring the conference to a direct law enforcement commitment was made by John G. Richards, Governor of South Carolina. He introduced a resolution calling for support of President Hoover's position on law enforcement, but the resolution was tabled because of the conference's policy of taking no formal action on any subject.

Mr. Wickersham was widely commended for bringing the question of prohibition enforcement "out into the open at a proper time." When his letter was first read to the conference, some of the governors interpreted his reference on modification as an indication that he favored less stringent liquor regulations. This reference, however, is more generally accepted as referring solely to the technical side of enforcement. It is taken for granted that such modification would only include the administrative features of the enforcement activity which he proposes.

Kansan Approves State Action

Clyde M. Reed, Governor of Kansas, was outspoken in his approval of the States taking active part in prohibition enforcement and the elimination of overlapping efforts.

"The situation throughout Kansas," he said, "is different from that in the more populous centers, but it indicates that prohibition even at present can be successfully enforced in the larger part of the Nation. In Kansas about 90 per cent of the enforcement activities devolve on the State, and we are actively filling our responsibility."

Brewster Favors Divided Power

Ralph O. Brewster, formerly Governor of Maine, characterized the suggested division of enforcement effort as very admirable.

"I proposed a somewhat similar scheme two years ago," he said. "It seems obvious that unless the States step in and do their full share toward the enforcement of prohibition, they will leave the way open for the Federal Government to do the job, thus assuming the increased authority which many States at present deprecate."

John Hammill, Governor of Iowa, referred to the letter as a "forward step typical of Mr. Wickersham." The mention of modification, he said, was its only note of weakness, "for there is need to educate and build sentiment for things that are right, together with the enforcement of all laws."

Views Plan as Constructive

Henry C. Caulfield, Governor of Missouri, felt that the plan was "interesting and constructive," but he wondered whether its expression was characteristic of Mr. Wickersham or Mr. Roosevelt.

William G. Conley, Governor of West Virginia, said that the laws were enforced in his State, and that West Virginia did not need modification.

O. Max Gardner, Governor of North Carolina, expressed the view that Mr. Wickersham had clearly analyzed the situation in regard to prohibition. "I believe that the last election fully expressed the sentiment of the country with regard to modification," he said. "The revision of our enforcement system may well be subject to improvement."

John H. Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut, emphasized the stand of his State in "enforcing its own laws in its own way." He declined to discuss the modification aspects of the proposal.

Others Decline to Comment

Norman S. Case, Governr of Rhode Island, and Harry F. Byrd, Governor of Virginia, both declined to comment. Governor Case said that he had received communications from Mr. Wickersham on the national committee's work, but that he had not as yet had time to read them.

In the discussion of reform criminal codes and procedure, several suggestions for statutes to punish offenses which are new within the law were suggested before the conference by M. H. Cahill, counsel for the joint committee of 10 grand jurors' associations on intersate crime laws.

Need Law to Reach "Tipster"

A law making it a felony to use a telephone to defraud—similar to the federal statute prohibiting the use of the mails to defraud—was included. It is needed, he said, to overcome fraudulent stock "tipster" manipulations. A statute also was proposed which would make the concealing of knowledge of a crime a felony. The states have no way of punishing a person who knows an offense has been committed but refuses to testify.

Reduction of fraud in connection with automobile sales was considered in discussions of a law to require abstracts of title for motor cars to be brought down from the original purchaser in the same way that titles now are given on real estate.

The need for correction of the differences in bank taxation was emphasized by William H. Blodgett, Tax Commissioner of Connecticut. He also warned the governors that they must move to prevent the increased usurping of state tax functions by the Federal Government.

Abandonment of the general property tax and substitution of the "segregated" taxation system now in force in his State was recommended by Harry F. Byrd, Governor of Virginia.

The segregated system permits the separation of the sources of state and local revenue. As in vogue in Virginia, real estate and tangible personal property are taxed solely by the counties and the cities. The revenue of the State accrues from licenses, taxes on intangible property, inheritances, motor vehicles, and imposts on rolling stock of railroads.

Would Equalize State Tax

"The ratio between assessed values and actual values varies greatly between the different counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of the State," he said. "On this account, the State tax does not apply equally throughout the State. People in one locality may be paying far less State taxes under the general property tax system than people of equal wealth in another locality, because of the difference in the percentage of actual value at which their property is assessed."

The segregated tax, Governor Byrd added, results in an equal State tax throughout the State, at the same time permitting the local governments to measure their own taxes by their individual needs.

The taxation of intangible property also is simplified under the segregated system, he added, because the rates are subject to more accurate control by the State.

Under the general property tax system, he said, mortgages and stocks are taxed at full face value, while real estate is taxed at one-quarter to one-half its value. A State tax on intangibles, he added, permits enactment of a reasonable instead of an excessive impost, thus overcoming the tendency of taxpayers to "hide" their stocks and bonds and thus evade taxation.

Division of Enforcement Burden Favored, But Drys Warn of Nullification

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Closer co-operation between the Federal Government and the states as proposed by George W. Wickersham in his letter to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York which was read before the Conference of Governors in New London, Conn., would be welcomed by the supporters of the prohibition law in Washington. The task of officials charged with enforcement of the law and prosecution of its violators has been made trebly hard in the states like New York and Maryland that have no enforcement law.

President Herbert Hoover, while not commenting on the published letter, has previously made it known how important he regards co-operation of the states in respect to and observance of the law.

It is learned authoritatively, however, that this letter represented Mr. Wickersham's personal views and was not submitted to Mr. Hoover. It is also indicated that Mr. Wickersham did not have an opportunity to submit the letter to other members of the President's commission, so that the plan does not represent the formal views that commission members have arrived at, after their two months' preliminary study of the problem of lawlessness.

Letter Puzzles Washington

A comparatively simple explanation of the whole matter is given in a quarter close to Mr. Wickersham, which may prove to be the solution of a mystery which has frankly baffled Washington. Admitting that there is nothing in the Wickersham letter which cannot be interpreted as strongly for the dry cause as for the wet cause, the problem still remains how a man of Mr. Wickersham's standing and experience could have composed a letter on such a controversial subject as prohibition without having gone over the matter carefully at first with the White House and with the other 10 members of the commission.

From the source in question it is indicated that the Wickersham letter was elicited by a personal letter from Governor Roosevelt, who asked for material which might be presented to the Governors' Conference. Mr. Wickersham, it is indicated, did not realize that this letter would be read directly to the assembled executives, and accordingly did not clothe it in language which he might otherwise have used.

Diverse Interpretations

Mr. Wickersham is expected to stand on the letter itself, which it is pointed out represents the normal views of people who want to see the Eighteenth Amendment enforced, despite the ambiguity of one or two phrases. One of the extraordinary things about the whole matter, which unquestionably has caused a small sensation in the capital, is the diversity of interpretations which have been drawn out of phrases which in themselves seem comparatively simple.

Mr. Wickersham wrote, for instance, "The Eighteenth Amendment is a part of the Constitution, just as much as any other part of it," and called on the governors to consider how they should support and defend the article; yet opponents of the dry law in the capital profess to read into the letter an attack on prohibition and a confession that it has failed.

Mr. Wickersham returned to Washington this morning after an absence of a fortnight, in which he has taken a short vacation. He refused to see the press or make any statement on his letter.

Lowman and Doran Impressed

Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of prohibition, and James M. Doran, Prohibition Commissioner, commented favorably on the proposed co-operation of state and federal enforcement officers, but withheld further discussion until the letter as a whole had been more closely studied.

Deets Pickett, research secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, declared that his organization has been and is in entire agreement with Mr. Wickersham's attitude on the division of enforcement.

"It is absurd," he said, "to expect the Federal Government to cover the entire country, doing what should be done by the states and the municipalities. Mr. Wickersham's view in this respect is quite in line with the purpose of Congress and our theory of government. We have told our people that for many years. The Government should stick to its truly federal functions, looking after the large manufacturers and looking to the states to do the rest.

Would Bar Nullification

"However, we do not believe that the Government should allow the states to nullify the Constitution. The whole matter hinges on the good faith of the states in discharging enforcement duties assigned them, and I would not be in favor of any modification of the Volstead law taking any powers from the Federal Government. Where the states will not act, the Government must."

Dr. Doran, who is preparing a summary of the amount of liquor in the country, its distribution and other details, has long advocated more intelligent co-operation between the states and the Federal Government, and not further concentration of power in a federal police force.

"Complete responsibility in specific functions, a spirit of co-operation and co-ordination of the various functions, together with hard daily work on the part of all officers and executives will accomplish much," he said.

The federal enforcement should center primarily in research and investigation rather than in police, in Dr. Doran's opinion. It should aim at breaking up large interstate conspiracies and concentrate on such commercial operations as manufacture, transportation and distribution in quantity. It should also seek to uncover collusion between local officials and bootleggers. All the officials having responsibility for prohibition enforcement declared emphatically that clarification of the duties of the states is necessary.

Drys Reticent About Plan

What the drys are concerned about, and this is the reason for a certain reticence in applauding the Wickersham plan, is what is meant by modification of national and existing State enforcement laws that they may be reasonably enforceable. It is here that the wets center their hopes for an entering wedge which shall lead to radical changes and a weakening of the prohibition law.

States which have no enforcement laws, and therefore would be most affected at first by Mr. Wickersham's plan, are Maryland, which never has passed a dry law; New York, Wisconsin, Montana, and Nevada, which have repealed theirs, Connecticut and Rhode Island, which did not ratify the Eighteenth Amendment, have passed enforcement acts.

Allen Withholds Sanction

Asked to comment on the Wickersham proposal for better enforcement of prohibition, Governor Allen of Massachusetts said:

"I think the present plan of concurrent enforcement has worked fairly well on the whole here in Massachusetts. I should hesitate to sanction any change without the most careful consideration."

Asphalt Mine Discovery Is Reported From Cuba

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Two asphalt mines and one copper mine have been discovered in the Province of Havana, according to registration papers just presented to the Provincial Government.

Finnish Port Marks 700th Year as Fair Shows Nation's Growth

Industrial Exposition at Abo, Indicating Progress in Ten Years of Freedom, Draws Crowds of Visitors—Restoration of Famous Cathedral Completed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABO, Finland—Finland's progress during the 10 years of its independence is well represented at the Finnish Industrial Exposition here.

A number of great advertising towers decorated with brightly-colored letters proclaiming the "Fair of Turku," and displaying posters and trade marks of products of Finland, are a striking feature of the exposition. One of these triangular towers is stationed at the harbor entrance and dominates the view from the Baltic Sea.

During the fair both boat and air traffic are being greatly increased between Sweden and Finland. The Swedish Aerotransport and the Finnish air company are adding several new machines to the regular traffic line between the countries.

ABO, former capital and second largest port, is at the same time celebrating the seven hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city.

President Lauri Relander, in declaring the exposition open, reviewed some of the milestones in the city of Abo since its founding in 1229.

Abo also celebrates the restoration of its cathedral, whose original wooden building dates from the middle of the thirteenth century, the restoration work having been begun 80 years ago. The main work of restoration has been declared by experts as some of the best in existence. The cathedral has been burned down over 15 times, rebuilt and added to at different periods throughout the centuries. A mass of plaster has been carefully removed which has hid from sight for decades the original frescoes and arched vaults bearing painted designs of exceptional grace of line and delicacy of color.

Within the cathedral may be seen a memorial of the Oriental art of building, brought to Finland in the Middle Ages by the crusaders from Palestine. The Riksdag allocated 3,000,000 marks for the restoration work, and this has been supplemented by private donations from time to time.

Chilean Transport Founders in Storm

VALPARAISO, Chile (AP)—Forty-one officers and crew of the Chilean transport Abtao are missing following the sinking of the ship July 16 off this port in one of the most violent storms that has visited this region in years. Only two of the vessel's crew of 43 are known to have been saved.

At noon the transport radiocast an appeal for help. Three boats answered, the Flora, the Antarctico and the Imperial. The Imperial picked up Boatswain's Mate Enrique Aranda, and the Antarctico rescued a sailor named Francisco Miranda.

Heavy seas and high winds kept rescue ships inside the harbor. The storm was particularly severe off the ports of Valparaiso and San Antonio.

The Abtao was launched under the name of Ernst Kemsoth at Emden, Germany, in 1923. It was 222½ feet in length and was capable of making 10 knots.

The Monitor Reader

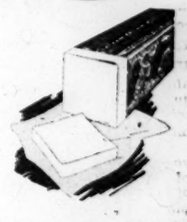
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. "Dominials."
2. George Fox.
3. There is none; one can hire a man and his family (whom he supports out of his wages) for about $15 a month.
4. (a) Appearance of stationery and arrangement of message; (b) spelling, punctuation, general neatness; (c) the "you" attitude, that is, telling prospective employer what service the applicant can render him rather than what the position will mean to the applicant.
5. President Hoover.

SAN FRANCISCO PLANE FAILS

SAN FRNCISCO, Calif. (AP)—Motor trouble forced down the endurance monoplane San Franciscan at 10:30 p. m., July 16, after a few minutes less than 36 hours of continuous flying.

CHATHAM CREAM CHEESE



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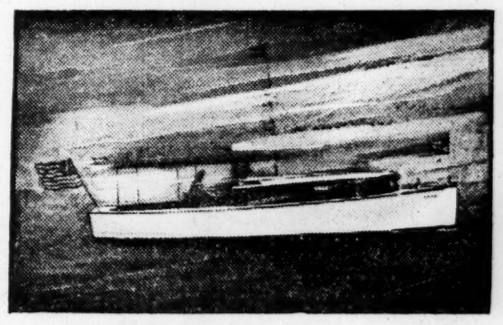

The maiden voyage of the Wayward*—from Bayonne to its home port in Patchogue—was made in March of 1927, through clouds of driving snow. Probably right then Mr. and Mrs. Durand* explain, was born the idea of using their Elco not only in the summer, but for a long season of eight or nine months.

And so from early spring to late fall this gallant Thirty-Four may be seen cruising the length and breadth of the Great South Bay. During the warm weather there are trips to Montauk, Block Island and Shelter Island—an occasional cruise to Newport, Watch Hill, or Fisher's Island. When the blues and weaks are running, there are week-end fishing parties in Peconic Bay. And, of course, daily trips to Fire Island for surf bathing and beach picnics.

About the middle of October, Mrs. Durand loses her post as first mate. For now the duck-hunting season is on and the Wayward's hospitality is turned over to Mr. Durand and a group of his men friends. Long before daylight she noses quietly out into the Bay, carrying enthusiastic sportsmen toward battery or point. Through long exciting hours she stands patiently by, until finally sunset brings the day to a reluctant close. Then, in response to a quick turn or two, the motor starts its gentle throbbing and the party is carried briskly, safely homeward. No weather too cold, no sea too rough, Mr. Durand says, for this sturdy, dependable little craft.

Certainly these owners find in their Elco, almost year 'round, a source of varied and keen enjoyment. Its original cost they now look upon as a sound investment in recreation and happiness. And its upkeep, they declare, is amazingly small.

• • •

The history of every Elco boat is as thrillingly individual as the man who owns it. For each owner finds in the opportunity for independent voyaging a constant stimulation and a challenge and each responds in a characteristic way.

At Port Elco, where we will be glad to receive you at any time, you can get right aboard a Thirty-Four (or any other model on display) and make your own tour of inspection. Or write to Port Elco for Catalog CSM.

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The Elco Fleet: Twenty-Six, $2,975; Veedette, $4,875; Cruisette, $5,950; Thirty-Eight, $10,750; Forty-Two, $16,500; Fifty, $25,500.

*Although this series of advertisements recounts bona fide experiences of Elco owners, the names used are fictitious.

Elco MOTOR BOATS

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SHIELDS GAINS QUARTERFINALS

J. G. Hall and Frederic Mercur Advance to Third Round at Longwood

By a Staff Correspondent

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—The Misses Marguerite Frederic Mercur of South Bethlehem, Pa., Francis X. Shields and J. Gilbert Hall, both of New York, were triumphant in the Longwood Bowl tournament committee to be defaulted them in that tourney, because they were on their way from Forest Hills, where they took part in the New York State championships, all advanced in the singles and doubles play Tuesday, the second day of the tournament, which was played on the turf courts of the Longwood Cricket Club.

Shields, one of the leading contenders for midsummer honors, had to go three sets to defeat Malcolm T. Hill, Walpole, Mass., in the second round of singles, and then teamed with Joseph Wheelwright of Boston to defeat Hill and Hall, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3, in doubles. Hall was paired with Mercur and defeating A. T. Turner and D. M. Martin, 6—2, 6—3.

Mercur was forced to play an extra set before winning from Richard D. Lusch of San Francisco, Calif., in the first round, winning at 2—6, 6—4, 7—5. Shortly after that match, Mercur took on George A. D'Arcy of Worcester, Mass., and defeated him with the loss of only one game, 6—0, 6—1.

John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., seeded No. 2 behind Mercur, had already advanced to the third round on Monday. He defeated G. Holmes Perkins of Cambridge, Mass., at 6—2, 6—0, 6—1, Tuesday and, paired with Lawrence Hall brother of Perry E. Hall, defeated David N. Jones and Stanley Almquist at 6—2, 6—2.

Sadakazu Onda of New York and Japan, was extended by his second round match with Milton S. Jacobs of New York, which he finally won at 6—4, 7—5.

Mangin Beats Harrison

Gregory S. Mangin of Orange, N. J., defeated W. Bradshaw Harrison of San Francisco and the University of Oregon in the second round, 6—1, 6—3, while another eastern player, Kenneth B. Appel also of Orange, defeated Stanley Almquist, also of San Francisco, in the second round, 6—1, 6—0.

H. Holbrook Hyde of Hartford, Conn. had quite a battle on his hands with Henry W. Culley of Santa Barbara, Calif., but won after being forced to play three sets at 6—8, 8—6, 6—0. Culley, who is studying at Cambridge this summer, displayed good tennis, but could not seem to come through in the pinches. He was twice within a point of victory, and on another occasion had a vantage for another chance, but failed. He appeared tired in the third set, which he lost without winning a game. The summary:

LONGWOOD BOWL TENNIS TOURNAMENT SINGLES—First Round

Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., defeated Richard D. Lusch, San Francisco, Calif., 2—6, 6—4, 6—1.

J. Gilbert Hall, New York, defeated Malcolm T. Hill, Walpole, Mass., 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Henry L. Johnson Jr., Wabash, Mass., 7—5, 6—2.

Second Round

Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., defeated George A. d'Arcy, Worcester, Mass., 6—0, 6—1.

Lee H. Wilcox, Hartford, Conn., defeated Edgar Ward, Boston, 8—6, 6—1.

Sadakazu Onda, New York, and Japan, defeated Milton S. Jacobs, New York, 6—4, 7—5.

Francis X. Shields, Syracuse, N. Y., defeated Charles Decens, Boston, 6—2, 6—4.

J. Gilbert Hall, New York, defeated Joseph Wheelwright, Boston, 6—3, 8—6.

H. Holbrook Hyde, Hartford, Conn., defeated Henry W. Culley, Santa Barbara, Calif., 6—8, 8—6, 6—0.

E. Marcus Beals Jr., Boston, defeated Edward McKnight, Springfield, 9—7, 6—4.

Walter B. Evans, Orange, N. J., defeated Herbert B. Shaw, Boston, 6—2, 6—4.

Gregory S. Mangin, Orange, N. J., defeated W. Bradshaw Harrison, San Francisco, Calif., 6—1, 6—3.

Kenneth B. Appel, Orange, N. J., defeated Stanley Almquist, San Francisco, Calif., 6—1, 6—0.

Five sets, so Shields had to play two more games to decide matters. He won the first of these, defeating Perry E. Hall, Montclair, N. J., 6—4, 6—2.

Hall joined with Gregory S. Mangin of Orange, N. J., in a first-round doubles match from D. M. Hall Jr. and L. S. Hall, 6—4, 6—2.

Third Round

John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated G. Holmes Perkins, Cambridge, Mass., 6—2, 6—0, 6—1.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Perry E. Hall, Montclair, N. J., 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

DOUBLES—First Round

Malcolm T. Hill and Henry L. Johnson, Jr. defeated Karl S. Pfaffman and J. D. E. Jones Jr., 6—1, 6—4.

G. Holmes Perkins and Henry W. Culley, defeated John Rau and Edward S. Tarantino, 6—2, 6—4.

Lee H. Pratt and E. B. Benedict defeated E. Faversham and J. DeForest, 6—0, 6—1.

George A. D'Arcy and S. P. Crowell defeated Sadakazu Onda and Milton S. Jacobs, 6—4, 6—3.

A. W. Bradshaw Harrison and Kenneth B. Appel defeated H. Holbrook Hyde and Lee H. Wilcox, 6—4, 6—2.

John H. Doeg and Lawrence Hall defeated David N. Jones and Stanley Almquist, 6—2, 6—2.

Frederic Mercur and J. Gilbert Hall, defeated A. T. Turner and D. H. Martin, 6—2, 6—2.

David S. Niles and C. C. Chaffee, defeated F. R. Spencer and E. B. Floyd, 7—5, 6—0.

C. O. Wellington and Josiah Wheelwright defeated Nathaniel W. Niles and Archibald C. Niles Jr., 6—3, 8—6.

L. N. White and S. B. Butterfield defeated A. Sedman and E. Williston, 6—4, 6—4.

Francis X. Shields and Gregory S. Mangin, defeated D. M. Hill Jr., and M. J. Soby, 6—4, 6—4.

H. C. Abbott and W. W. Weld, defeated H. Dow and E. Wigglesworth by default.

H. B. Fenno and Axel B. Gravem, defeated R. D. Lusch and R. Warner, 6—1, 6—0.

Walter B. Evans and Edward McKnight defeated Reginald Kazanjian and Ogden Goelet, 6—2, 6—3.

A. H. HOLMES, Jr.
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Tel. Orange 420

HONEMAN WINS HALF-MILE RACE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK.—William Honeman won the half-mile professional cycling sprint race at the Velodrome, Tuesday, in 1m. 52⅘s., defeating Edward Raffo in the final heat. He took the lead at the start and won easily. Fred Spencer, the present champion, won third place with Cecil Walker, Australia, fourth. This was the fifteenth race of the series of 24 to determine the championship and Spencer now has 41 points to his credit, while Raffo is second with 32 and Honeman third with 30. Joey De Vito, Unione Sportive Italiana, won the half-mile national amateur race in 1m. 2⅘s., with Frank Keating, Century Road Club of America, second. This was the third of a series of 15 races to determine the championship and De Vito has won all three, giving him 15 points in the standing as against 5 for Sergio Matteine, Acme Wheelmen, who is third.

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MOST OF SEEDED STARS ADVANCE

Few Upsets in Missouri Valley Tennis—Over Fifty Matches Completed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDEPENDENCE, Kan.—With exceptions, the majority of favorites advanced in the annual Missouri Valley tennis championships here Tuesday afternoon. More than 50 matches were decided during the day, on the 12 courts of the Independence Lawn Tennis Association.

In the upset of play in the men's singles event, Forrest C. Stuckman of the triple-A club, St. Louis, defeated Floyd C. Pierpont, one of the ranking Wichita players. Pierpont was seeded No. 8 in the singles draw. The St. Louisian won in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4, to reach the fourth round. Both players exhibited a chop stroke, but Stuckman was more accurate in placements.

D. D. Freeborn of Tulsa, University of Wisconsin player, lost the first set of his match to Everett E. Davis Jr., champion of the University City High School in St. Louis. Davis won, 6—3, but in the next two sets was only able to win two games. Freeborn won by scores of 3—6, 6—0, 6—2.

All of the other single matches were decided in straight sets, Wray D. Brown, St. Louis, the defending champion, won easily from T. R. Brooks of Wichita, while Harris E. Coggeshall Jr., Des Moines, second seeded player, also advanced, winning from Harry Winkles, Caney, Kan., 6—0, 6—1, in a first-round match and then eliminating J. W. Smith, Fort Worth, Tex., 6—1, 6—0, in the second round.

Miss Mercenia Weiss, girl star from St. Louis, reached the final round of the Missouri Valley girls' singles championship by defeating Miss Helen Louise Dyer of Springfield, Mo. The score was 6—3, 6—2.

All of the seeded players came through their matches in the women's singles event. Miss Charlotte C. Hagemeyer, St. Louis, won the first set of her match with Miss Helen Ceurvorst, Wichita, by a score of 6—1, but in the next set the Wichita player put up a great battle which finally went to Miss Hagemeyer, 9—7, due to steadier playing. The summary:

MISSOURI VALLEY TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MEN'S SINGLES
First Round

H. E. Coggeshall Jr., Des Moines, defeated H. D. Winkles, Caney, Kan., 6—0, 6—1.

D. D. Freeborn, Tulsa, defeated E. C. Wellman, Independence, Kan., 6—1, 6—1.

W. A. Doty, Wellington, Kan., won from W. J. Swank, St. Joseph, Mo., by default.

W. M. Martin Jr., St. Louis, won from A. S. Brown, Stafford, Kan., by default.

Second Round

W. M. Martin Jr., St. Louis, defeated E. P. Hawkins, St. Louis, 6—2, 6—2.

D. D. Freeborn, Tulsa, defeated E. E. Davis Jr., St. Louis, 3—6, 6—0, 6—2.

H. E. Coggeshall Jr., defeated J. W. Smith, Fort Worth, Tex., 6—1, 6—0.

W. D. Brown, St. Louis, defeated T. R. Brooks, Wichita, 6—0, 6—2.

William Witaker, Ada, Okla., defeated H. B. Dey, Wellington, Kan., 6—0, 6—0.

R. P. Scott, Independence, Kan., defeated S. D. Freeborn, Tulsa, 6—2, 6—4.

H. W. Shive, Independence, Kan., defeated Richard Vorheis, Ponca City, Okla., 6—2, 6—0.

G. H. Roehmer Jr., St. Louis, defeated C. V. Sneed, Independence, Kan., 6—0, 6—2.

J. N. Dalton Jr., Independence, Kan., defeated W. A. Doty, Wellington, Kan., 6—1, 6—2.

T. A. Eggmann, East St. Louis, Ill., defeated Albert Rollins, Okmulgee, Okla., 6—0, 6—0.

R. G. Brown, Wichita, defeated R. H. Ober, Independence, Kan., 6—0, 6—2.

Third Round

F. C. Stuckman, St. Louis, defeated F. C. Pierpont, Wichita, 6—3, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

W. M. Martin Jr. and E. P. Hawkins, St. Louis, defeated J. C. Mollery and William Whitaker, Ada, Okla., 6—0, 6—0.

J. J. Large Jr. and H. E. Dey, Wellington, Kan., won from W. J. Swank, St. Joseph, Mo., and H. C. Hatcher, Kansas City, by default.

F. C. Pierpont, Wichita and D. D. Freeborn, Tulsa, defeated George Gsell, Wichita, and R. P. Scott, Independence, Kan., 6—4, 6—0.

John McDiarmid and J. W. Smith, Fort Worth, Tex., defeated H. W. Shive and J. N. Dalton, Independence, Kan., 6—0, 4—6, 8—6.

W. D. Brown, St. Louis and H. E. Coggeshall Jr., Des Moines, defeated E. M. Rogers and W. A. Doty, Wellington, Kan., 6—0, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Miss Helen Ceurvorst, Wichita, won from Miss S. L. Bryant, Independence, Kan., by default.

Second Round

Miss C. C. Hagemeyer, St. Louis, defeated Miss Helen Ceurvorst, Wichita, 6—1, 9—7.

Mrs. V. B. Ducker, St. Louis, defeated Miss Rosamond Lamb, Okmulgee, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. Ann Lindemann, St. Louis, won from Miss H. L. Dyer, Springfield, Mo., 12—10, default.

Mrs. Violet Furlong, St. Louis, defeated Miss Rachel Gansel, Independence, Kan., 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Medoria Steedman, St. Louis, defeated Miss Dorothy Slocum, Independence, Kan., 6—1, 6—1.

Miss M. P. Endicott, St. Louis, defeated Miss Mercelnia Weiss, St. Louis, 6—1, 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Mrs. Violet Furlong and Miss Wilma Benson, St. Louis, defeated Miss Dorothy Slocum and Miss Rachel Gansel, Independence, 6—3, 7—5.

Miss Medoria Steedman, St. Louis, and Miss E. E. Dean, Fort Leavenworth, defeated Mrs. Ann Lindemann and Mrs. V. B. Ducker, St. Louis, 6—0, 6—4.

GIRLS' SINGLES—Semifinal

Miss Mercelnia Weiss, St. Louis, defeated Mrs. H. C. Dyer, Springfield, Mo., 6—3, 6—2.

JUNIOR SINGLES—First Round

J. W. Smith, Fort Worth, Tex., won from N. C. McInish, Kansas City, by default.

Paul Lambert, Ponca City, Okla., won from W. G. Davis, St. Louis, by default.

J. N. Dalton, Independence, Kan., won from Payton Light, Chanute, Kan., by default.

William Howe, Independence, Kan., won from Payton Light, Chanute, Kan., by default.

John Oliver, Caney, Kan., won from W. J. Hatcher, Kansas City, Mo., by default.

T. R. Brooks, Wichita, defeated R. N. Slater, Independence, 6—3, 6—1.

Second Round

Robert Lee, Topeka, defeated Leroy Bodenheimer, Ponca City, Okla., 6—2, 4—6, 6—1.

G. H. Boehemer Jr., St. Louis, defeated K. E. Kell, Topeka, 6—2, 6—0.

J. W. Smith, Fort Worth, Tex., defeated J. H. Lionberger, St. Louis, 6—2, 6—0.

T. R. Brooks, Wichita, defeated Donald Hansen, Caney, Kan., 6—1, 6—0.

J. J. Large Jr., Wellington, Kan., defeated Vernon McKay, Independence, Kan., 6—3, 6—3.

John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Tex., defeated J. N. Dalton, Independence, Kan., 6—0, 6—2.

William Howe, Independence, Kan., defeated J. W. Oliver, Caney, Kan., 6—1, 6—0.

R. E. Allered, Independence, Kan., defeated Paul Lambert, Ponca City, 7—5, 6—4.

JUNIOR DOUBLES—First Round

J. W. Smith, Fort Worth Tex., and T. R. Brooks, Wichita, defeated K. E. Kell and Robert Lee, Topeka, 6—0, 6—4.

SCHENECTADY GIRL WINS PENTATHLON

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—John Swetlik, of this city, received word Tuesday that his daughter, Miss Minnie, 22, had won the girls' pentathlon in the Slovak Olympic Games at Prague, Czechoslovakia.

The title denotes that Miss Swetlik is the outstanding girl athlete of the Czechoslovakians throughout the world. She was selected to represent the United States at the games in Prague at an elimination contest at Youngstown, O., attended by Czechoslovakian athletes from all parts of the United States and Canada.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	57	37	.679
St. Paul	53	34	.609
Minneapolis	50	36	.581
Indianapolis	44	44	.482
Louisville	38	45	.458
Columbus	37	49	.430
Toledo	34	51	.378
Milwaukee	32	53	.376

RESULTS JULY 16

Milwaukee 9, Columbus 8.
St. Paul 4, Indianapolis 1.
Kansas City 5, Toledo 3.
Minneapolis 11, Louisville 10.
Louisville 11, Minneapolis 8.

J. N. McDONALD REPEATS

GARDEN CITY, L. I.—Joseph N. McDonald, young Knickerbocker Country Club champion, had his name inscribed upon the president's cup of the Metropolitan Advertisers Golf Association Tuesday for the second time when he duplicated his winning feat of the last 1928 tourney by scoring a gross of 118 for the 27-hole distance. He wasn't even challenged by any of the other 100-odd players who found the bunkers of the Garden City Golf Club too much to overcome.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	11	3	.786
San Francisco	12	4	.750
Mission	11	5	.688
Los Angeles	11	5	.688
Oakland	6	10	.375
Sacramento	5	10	.333
Portland	4	12	.250
Seattle	2	13	.133

RESULTS JULY 16

Oakland 5, Los Angeles 1.
Portland 3, Hollywood 0.
San Francisco 6, Sacramento 2.
Mission 9, Seattle 5.

RIFLE TEAM SAILS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK.—The United States free rifle team sails today on the President Roosevelt of the United States Lines, from Hoboken for the international team matches which are to be held in Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 18. Maj. R. S. Keyser, of the Marines, who is team captain, expressed himself as being well pleased with the team's prospects. The 10 members on the team represent soldiers, marines and civilians.

YANKEES KEEP ON HITTING

Ruth Hits His Twenty-First Home Run and Club Adds to Its Fine Record

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	51	23	.726
New York	51	29	.638
St. Louis	48	36	.572
Detroit	44	41	.518
Cleveland	41	41	.500
Washington	30	49	.380
Chicago	31	57	.260
Boston	26	58	.302

RESULTS JULY 16

Boston 11, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 5.
New York 11, Detroit 7.
Chicago 6, Washington 5.

Once again the New York offensive in all its great vigor burst with full force at Detroit to pound out an 11-to-7 victory over the Tigers, with a total of 16 hits. It was the second straight day the Yankees have hit with the power which recalls their last three title victories. Ruth's twenty-first home run of the season being included in the total.

As Ruth goes, so goes the Yankees, has become a common phrase on the lips of baseball followers. He has hit home runs in his last two games and the Yankees have totaled 30 hits and 18 runs. Meusel and Lazzeri are hitting in customary form, and Meusel made two doubles and two singles, Tuesday. Wells was unsteady, giving eight bases on balls, but urged on by the fact that he was pitching against his team mates of a few years back, he allowed only six hits. The Tigers undoubtedly wished that Wells were pitching for them again instead of pitching for the Yankees, for he was one of the most effective pitchers that ever worked against Ruth.

Indians Hard on Athletics

The Yankees now have the fine record of 15 victories in their last 18 starts. The return of Cochrane helped the Athletics mark up their twelfth victory in their last 18 starts. Cleveland was on the losing end, 7 to 5. These Indians have been hard for the Athletics to defeat this series although Connie Mack has managed to take three out of the four games. Cleveland's errors were responsible for their final defeat. Shaute pitched a great game. Falk hit a home run.

Milton Gaston, a former Brown, pitched the Boston Red Sox to an 11 to 2 victory over his former teammates, Tuesday. Perhaps it should be said that he pitched and batted his club to victory, for his three hits, including a double, accounted for as many runs in his favor as the Browns made against him. The Red Sox had another one of their great innings in the sixth when they scored seven times. Mannish, who hitting has been a feature of the season, and who is struggling for the batting leadership of the league with Foxx of the Athletics refused to allow even the pitching of Gaston to keep him from continuing and his two hits in four times up put him one point out in front of Foxx for the first time this season. Incidentally, it was the first time in many weeks that Foxx has been out of first place.

Welland Starts Well

Robert Welland, the star left-hander purchased by Chicago from Moline last September, was given a chance to start for the White Sox against Washington, Tuesday, and for four innings pitched shutout ball, only to weaken in the fifth and sixth innings. His showing was not too poor, however, but evidently Manager Russell A. Blackburne made no mistake in inserting Dugan in his place, for the Senators, after a three-run rally in the sixth, failed to score again, giving the White Sox an opportunity to overtake them, which they did. Welland was leading strikeout pitcher of the Mississippi Valley League last year and caught the eye of Chicago scouts when he struck out 39 men in three games, one of which was a one-hit performance. The scores:

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	4	0	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	11	16	1
Detroit	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	7	6	1

Batteries—Wells, Moore and Dickey; Sorrell, Billings and Phillips. Winning pitcher—Wells. Losing pitcher—Sorrell. Time—2h. 20m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	7	1
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	5	11	3

Batteries—Grove, Quinn, Wälberg and Cochrane; Shaute, Hudlin and Hartley. Winning pitcher—Quinn. Losing pitcher—Shaute. Time—2h. 24m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	7	1	0	2	11	14	0
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	2

Batteries—Milton Gaston and Berry; Collins, Coffman, Ogden and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Collins. Time—1h. 50m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	6	9	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	5	9	2

Batteries—Welland, Dugan, McKain, A. Thomas and Berg; M. Thomas, Hadley and Ruel. Winning pitcher—A. Thomas. Losing pitcher—Hadley. Time—1h. 59m.

British Women Athletes Create New World Records

Much Enthusiasm Shown in English Track and Field Championships—Frenchman Wins Half-Mile Swim in New Record Time

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The immense strides made in the administration and practice of women's track and field sport is illustrated very clearly by this year's English championship meet which drew to the Stamford Bridge grounds here, Saturday, some 400 fair enthusiasts representing 23 different clubs recruited from various parts of the country.

Whatever may be said upon the question of the desirability of women competitors taking part in the athletic section of the Olympic Games, there can be no gainsaying the earnestness of women athletes these days and of their ability to furnish colorful and whole-hearted competition. They infuse more obvious joy into the proceedings than do the men, but their levity does not detract in the slightest from their seriousness in the actual races.

British women folk although they abstained from competing in the Olympic Games at Amsterdam, are generally considered pre-eminent in track events, and support is lent to this notion by the creation of two new world's records, Saturday—for the 80-meter hurdles and quarter-mile dash—as well as new British records for the shotput, one-mile walk and running broad jump. The best British figures were also equaled in the 100-yard dash, while in the 660-yard relay the winning team, Manor Park Club, came within a fraction of a second of the world's record.

Miss M. E. King was awarded the Lord Hawkes Trophy for the best performance of the day (her breaking of a minute for the quarter-mile made old-timers gasp at the idea of a woman doing such a thing) and the most successful competitor was Miss M. Weston who registered victories in the shot put discus and javelin throw.

The new British woman champions and the performances which earn them their titles are:

100-Yard Dash—Miss I. K. Walker, 11⅖s.
220-Yard Dash—Miss W. Wellmon, 26⅖s.
440-Yard Dash—Miss M. E. King, 59⅕s.
880-Yard Run—Miss Violet Strater, 2m. 25⅖s.
80-Meter Hurdles—Miss Hilda Hatt, 12⅖s.
One-Mile Walk—Miss L. Howes, 8m. 18s.
Running High Jump—Miss M. Okell, 4ft. 10in.
Running Broad Jump—Miss Muriel Cornell, 18ft. 11½in.
Shotput—Miss M. Weston, 62ft. 5¾in.
Discus Throw—Miss M. Weston, 100ft. 1in.
Javelin Throw—Miss M. Weston, 85ft.
660-Yard Relay—Manor Park A. C., 1m. 17⅗s.

Cleopatra's Needle, which rears itself to the sky almost opposite the London Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor on Adelphi Terrace can seldom have looked down on a more bizarre sight than the attempt last week of two Germans, Franz Hirsch and Michael Mitter, to walk across the Thames River on "water skis"—a quaint apparatus like the snow variety, but apparently more so once they are out of control. Skis upon which the Germans declared they are prepared to attempt to cross the English Channel, if the necessary money inducement is forthcoming, are about five feet long. They are worn one strapped to each foot and propulsion is effected by means of a small paddle—when you know how.

Attention is drawn once again to England's weakening grip on its own swimming championship by the victory Saturday of the Frenchman, Jean Tanis of the Sports Club Universite de France in the national half-mile race at the Southwest India docks here. He covered the 10-length course in 11m. 19 4-5s., which constitutes a new English record and the nearest rival to him was E. P. Peter, Croydon Swimming Club, who returned 11m. 58s. The Frenchman gained three yards in the first length and increased it to 25 by the half-way mark and, quickening his rate of stroking as he approached the finish, had nearly 50 yards in hand when he reached home.

Lord David Burghley, only titled athlete ever to win an Olympic track championship, hurdled in splendid form, Saturday, when he helped England defeat Scotland and Ireland at Cork in their triangular international meet held annually, except in the years of the Olympic Games. The points for the teams were: England 31½, Ireland 21½ and Scotland 6. The bulk of England's success came from the track events, while Ireland shone in the field events, the 16-pound hammer throw going to O'Callaghan, Olympic champion in this specialty.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	52	34	.605
New Orleans	49	40	.551
Atlanta	48	42	.527
Memphis	48	43	.527
Nashville	47	43	.522
Little Rock	40	52	.435
Mobile	36	56	.419
Chattanooga	35	50	.412

RESULTS JULY 16

Nashville 9, Little Rock 1.
Birmingham 7, Atlanta 1.
Chattanooga 11, Memphis 1.

TO REFEREE BASKETBALL

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. (AP)—Guerdon N. Messer, athletic director at Williams College, has been appointed an official referee in the Intercollegiate Basketball league for next winter. Messer will enter New York University in the fall to study for a degree as doctor of physical education in the Slovak Olympic Games at Prague, Czechoslovakia.

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AMATEUR GOLFERS MUST ENTER SOON

July 23 Is Limit for United States Championship

DEL MONTE, Calif.—Only a few days remain for America's leading amateur golfers to file their entries for the United States amateur golf championship at Pebble Beach, Sept. 2-7. Entries close July 23, several weeks earlier than usual this year, and must be sent to Prescott Bush, secretary, United States Golf Association, 119 East Forty-second Street, New York City.

Among the stars who will play at Pebble Beach this September, according to early entries and according to reservation requests filed at Hotel Del Monte are: Robert T. Jones Jr., defending champion and open title holder; Cyril J. H. Tolley, British amateur champion; E. F. Storey, British amateur runner-up in 1927; T. A. Bourn, 1928 French amateur champion; John D. Ames, Evanston, Ill.; D. Clarke Corkran, Noble, Pa.; George Dawson, New York City; John W. Dawson, Glenn Ellyn, Ill.; Charles Evans, Jr., Chicago, Ill.; Edward R. Held, New York City; Harrison R. Johnston, Minneapolis; Edward B. Murphy, Newton Centre, Mass.; Silas M. Newton, New York City; Paul Sadler, Nashua, N. H.; R. A. Stranahan, Toledo, O.; Arthur B. Sweet, Norwood Park, Ill.; T. Suffern Tailer Jr., New York City; George Von Elm, Detroit, Mich.; Arthur Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

A host of brilliant Pacific coast players has given intention of entering, including: Dr. O. F. Willing, Frank Dolp, Vincent Doby, Chandler Egan, Donald K. and Roy Moe, of Oregon; Charles Hunter and Bon E. Stein of Washington; J. E. Neville, John J. McHugh, Dr. Paul Hunter, former California titlists; George Ritchie, Fay Coleman, Charles Seaver, Lester Coleman, Daniel Sangster, Lawson Little and Frances C. Stevens Jr.

Other probable entrants are: Phillips Findlay, Harvard star, who now makes his home in Redlands, Calif.; Charles E. Foley, former Utah champion; Francis Brown, Hawaiian champion; Francis Ouimet, John B. Ryerson, who is a member of Monterey Peninsula Country Club.

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ENGLAND WINS THIRD MATCH

Defeats South Africa in Cricket Match at Leeds by 5 Wickets

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The South African cricketers lost the third test match of the present series by 5 wickets at Leeds, Tuesday, but before doing so they contrived to give England's chosen a couple of late and hearty shocks by providing, through H. G. Owen-Smith, the highest individual score ever made for South Africa in a test match in this country and through Smith and A. P. Bell a record South African partnership for the tenth wicket.

The game seemed all over but the shouting when the third day's play began Tuesday, the South Africans were only 24 runs in front with 7 wickets fallen in the second innings and England to bat again—but the last three visiting batsmen gave a splendidly dogged display and converted a forlorn hope into a solid fighting chance. Smith's batting was among the most remarkable ever seen in this grade of cricket. Not only was his 59 scored at an extremely critical juncture of the match, but it was his first century in first-class play and was compiled with all the skill and assurance of a veteran. Bell supported him valiantly and the pair shattered a 21 year-old record for a last wicket in an England-South Africa test match by putting on 102 before being separated.

Visitors Get 275 Runs

The South Africans' second venture, after its poor start, closed down on the respectable total under the circumstances of 275. England then needed 181 runs in its second innings to win and that it got them is due to another remarkable batting performance by Frank E. Woolley, Kent's veteran left-hander. This great player who has not been included in an English test team since 1926 but figured in more than 50 consecutive such contests before then, stepped into the breach when five English wickets had fallen in the second innings for 110. He found a sound ally in M. W. Tate, the Sussex fast bowler, and the pair knocked off the necessary 74 runs in 45 minutes. Woolley, being only five short of his century when the winning hit was recorded. For Woolley, as for Smith, this match has been a great personal triumph. Woolley's sustained brilliant form in intercounty matches recently—he made three figure scores in four consecutive games—forced him under the selectors' notice and their decision to revert to a mainstay of former times was vindicated by his doing more than anyone else to carry the day for England. He made the top score of the home team for the first innings of 83 and improved upon this by 12 in the second innings and in South Africa's second innings he captured three wickets for less than 12 runs apiece.

Visitors' Nine Vigilant

With the game so dramatically changed the tourists were very much "on their toes" at the commencement of England's second knock, and a reward for their vigilance came early when Herbert Sutcliffe was caught out for 4 runs with only 13 on the scoreboard. A brilliant catch of his had spelt Owen-Smith's undoing and Smith had the satisfaction of returning the compliment. W. R. Hammond, so successful with the bat in Australia last winter, failed to score and was out at 13; but England's run of failure was checked by the association of E. H. Bowley, the Sussex star, and Woolley. The pair were together until a total of only 2 short of 100. Bowley went in to be followed shortly by E. H. Hendren. Five wickets down and 74 runs to go to win, was the thrilling situation; but Woolley and Tate were equal to it and England became 1 up in the present test series with two to play. The two previous encounters at Birmingham and Lords ended in a division of the honors. The summary:

SOUTH AFRICA—First Innings

R. H. Catterall, b Freeman	74
I. J. Siedle, b Larwood	0
Bruce Mitchell, b Tate	22
D. P. B. Morkel, st Duckworth, b Freeman	17
J. P. Duminy, b Freeman	2
H. G. Dean (Capt.), c Duckworth, b Tate	20
H. G. Owen-Smith, c Hammond, b Freeman	4
C. L. Vincent, b Freeman	60
N. A. Quinn, c Leyland, b Freeman	5
E. A. Van der Merwe, c Hammond, b Freeman	19
A. P. Bell, not out	2
Extras	9
Total	236

Second Innings

R. H. Catterall, b Tate	10
I. J. Siedle, c White, b Freeman	14
Bruce Mitchell, lbw, b White	24
D. P. B. Morkel, b Freeman	14
J. P. Duminy, b Woolley	12
H. G. Deane, b White	4
H. G. Owen-Smith, c Sutcliffe, b Woolley	129
C. L. Vincent, b Woolley	0
N. A. Quinn, stumped Duckworth, b White	28
E. A. Van der Merwe, c Duckworth, b Freeman	1
A. P. Bell, not out	26
Extras	13
Total	275

ENGLAND—First Innings

Herbert Sutcliffe, c Mitchell, b Quinn	27
E. H. Bowley, c Bell, b Quinn	31
W. R. Hammond, c Van der Merwe, b Quinn	65
George Duckworth, b Bell	21
F. E. Woolley, b Vincent	83
E. H. Hendren, c Van der Merwe, b Quinn	9
Maurice Leyland, c Duminy, b Quinn	45
M. E. Tate, c Owen-Smith, b Vincent	3
J. C. White (Capt.), not out	20
Harold Larwood, c Deane, b Mitchell	0
A. P. Freeman, b Quinn	15
Extras	8
Total	328

Second Innings

Herbert Sutcliffe, c Owen-Smith, b Morkel	4
E. H. Bowley, c Mitchell, b Vincent	46
W. R. Hammond, c and b Morkel	3
F. E. Woolley, not out	95
E. H. Hendren, c Owen-Smith, b Vincent	5
Maurice Leyland, b Vincent	6
M. E. Tate, not out	24
Extras	12
Total on five wickets	186

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SOUTH AFRICA—First Innings

	O	MO	R	W
Larwood	17	4	51	1
Tate	26	8	40	2
Freeman	32.3	6	115	6
Hammond	8	2	13	0
White	17	6	24	0

Second Innings

Tate	26	5	50	1
Hammond	7	0	19	0
White	23	7	40	2
Freeman	35	7	92	3
Bowley	4	1	7	0
Woolley	14.1	3	35	2
Leyland	3	0	19	0

ENGLAND—First Innings

Morkel	19	5	41	0
Bell	14	0	58	1
Quinn	29.5	5	92	6
Vincent	13	5	76	2
Owen-Smith	2	0	8	0
Mitchell	13	1	45	1

Second Innings

Quinn	17	2	46	0
Morkel	14	1	43	2
Vincent	19	0	67	3
Bell	2	0	12	0
Mitchell	4	0	6	0

FALL OF WICKETS

South Africa's First Innings—One for 1, two for 75, three for 120, four for 124, five for 125, six for 143, seven for 151, eight for 170, nine for 213, ten for 236.

Second Innings—One for 15, two for 25, three for 66, four for 66, five for 73, six for 116, seven for 118, eight for 167, nine for 172, ten for 275.

England's First Innings—One for 42, two for 94, three for 149, four for 170, five for 170, six for 276, seven for 285, eight for 295, nine for 300, ten for 328.

Second Innings—One for 13, two for 13, three for 98, four for 110, five for 110.

SHIELDS TO AID McEWAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—A. Eugene Shields '26, one of the best guards ever developed at the University of Oregon, has been named assistant line coach in charge of the second varsity at his Alma Mater, it is announced by J. W. Benefiel, graduate manager. This appointment completed the football coaching staff, with Capt. J. J. McEwan as head coach; William J. Reinhart '22, line coach; and Prince L. Callison as freshman coach. Shields will devote most of his time to coaching the team which adopts plays of rival institutions and is then matched against the varsity. The new coach played football at Oregon from 1923 through 1925, and was several times mentioned for the place as all-Coast guard. With the exception of Captain McEwan, all coaches are Oregon graduates.

THREE PLAYERS FOR MONTREAL

MONTREAL (AP)—Purchase of three players from the Davenport club of the Mississippi Valley Baseball League for delivery to the Montreal Royals in the fall was announced here by Walter E. Hapgood, business manager of the local International League team. The players, who are to report at the close of the Mississippi Valley League season early in September, are Orville Jorgens and F. H. White, pitchers, and Third Baseman Berka.

Seven of Seeded Players Advance

Only Favorite to Fail Was McArthur in Western Tennis Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Seven of the eight seeded stars remained for the fourth round today in the men's singles of the annual championship tournament of the Western Lawn Tennis Association at Skokie Country Club, north of here. The only favorite to fall was Hugh McArthur of San Diego, Calif., who went down before the attack of J. J. Harris of Chicago, a perennial early round contender in tournaments here, 6—2, 6—2. Eliminations in one of the largest fields of women players ever attracted by the association proceeded to the second round.

With only 16 players left the seeded favorites began to come together today, E. J. Pare of Chicago, the champion, won his third-round battle easily, 6—0, 6—0, from Richard Cagney of Chicago, but some of the other leaders had trouble. H. E. Vines of Los Angeles won a second-round engagement, 6—4, 6—2, from Loring M. Fiske, of Chicago, and then ran into an extended struggle with Joseph M. Thelen of Milwaukee. Vines triumphed, 8—6, 1—6, 8—6.

George J. Jennings Jr. of Chicago prevented the attempted comeback of W. T. Hayes of Chicago, veteran former champion, 6—2, 6—3, in the third round. Jennings had a second-round victory over Thomas Jerrems of Minneapolis, 6—0, 7—5. The National Public Parks champion, Jennings, is a favorite to go into the final rounds.

One of the feature contests of the second round was won by Leroy Weir of Chicago, a seeded player, over F. M. O'Connell, former "Big Ten" champion. Weir was forced to go three sets to win, 3—6, 8—6, 6—0. K. E. Gledhill of Santa Barbara, Louis L. Thalheimer Jr., formerly of Dallas, Tex., but now of Chicago, E. H. McCauliffe of New York and F. F. Royer of Chicago, other favorites, came through in good shape. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

J. A. Perfecto, Chicago, defeated J. J. Shattuck, Chicago, 6—0, 6—3.

Albert Dahlquist, Chicago, defeated Kenneth Little, Chicago, 6—2, 6—3.

Second Round

Edward Kline, Chicago, defeated B. P. Bohringer, Chicago, 6—4, 6—2.

Charles Lejeck, Chicago, defeated William Caggey, Chicago, 6—0, 6—4.

Wade Storer, Chicago, defeated Roland Nord, Chicago, 2—6, 6—3, 6—2.

L. L. Thalheimer, Chicago, defeated J. M. Miller, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.

Frank Linroth, Chicago, defeated Robert Miller, Chicago, 6—2, 6—0.

M. T. Everett, Des Moines, defeated R. S. Gonzalez, Chicago, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Frank Murphy, Chicago, defeated R. G. Larson, Chicago, 6—4, 6—4.

H. F. Gotfredson, Milwaukee, defeated A. W. Fournace, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.

Frank Donovan, Detroit, defeated Robert Chaffee, Chicago, 6—2, 6—1.

G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated C. W. Steinburger, 6—0, 6—0.

L. M. Boldenweck, Chicago, defeated Hart Vance, Chicago, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2.

H. E. Vines, Los Angeles, defeated L. M. Fiske, Chicago, 6—4, 6—2.

J. M. Thielen, Milwaukee, defeated Paul Stagg, Chicago, 6—2, 6—0.

G. J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, defeated Thomas Jerrems, Minneapolis, 6—0, 7—5.

R. F. Gotfredson, Milwaukee, defeated Richard Bastian, Indianapolis, by default.

E. W. Klingman, Chicago, defeated J. A. Perfecto, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.

E. H. McAuliffe, New York, defeated A. M. Dahlquist, Chicago, 6—2, 6—7, 6—2.

Leroy Weir, Chicago, defeated J. M. Russell, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.

J. J. Harris, Chicago, defeated A. M. Decarlo, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.

L. F. Dalley Jr., New York, defeated R. F. Brookby, Evanston, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3.

Third Round

L. L. Thalheimer, Chicago, defeated Wade Storer, Chicago, by default.

K. M. Reid, Cleveland, defeated Frank Linroth, 6—1, 6—3.

Charles Lejeck, Chicago, defeated Edward Kline, Chicago, 6—2, 6—0.

E. H. McAuliffe, New York, defeated F. S. Donovan, Detroit, 6—1, 6—1.

Leroy Weir, Chicago, defeated F. M. O'Connell, Chicago, 3—6, 8—6, 6—0.

L. M. Baldenweck, Chicago, defeated Leo Lejeck, Chicago, 6—2, 3—7, 6—3.

J. J. Harris, Chicago, defeated Hugh McArthur, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—2.

K. E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, defeated Frank Murphy, Fort Williams, Ont., 6—3, 6—1.

C. S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated W. M. Schofield, Chicago, 6—4, 1—6, 6—2.

E. J. Pare, Chicago, defeated Richard Cagney, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.

G. J. Connell, Chicago, defeated Walter H. Van Zwoll, Evanston, 6—3, 6—2.

E. Klingman, Chicago, defeated R. F. Gotfredson, Milwaukee, 8—6, 6—2.

G. J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, defeated W. T. Hayes, Chicago, 6—2, 6—3.

H. E. Vines, Los Angeles, defeated Joseph Thelen, Milwaukee, 8—6, 1—6, 8—6.

F. F. Royer, Chicago, defeated M. T. Everett, Des Moines, 6—0, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Miss Marvel Adams, Indianapolis, defeated Mrs. R. G. Larsen, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Mary Reed, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Ann Slatmeyer, Cleveland, 6—4, 6—4.

Miss Jane Wylie, Chicago, defeated Miss Louise Karle, Indianapolis, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Catherine Wolf, Indianapolis, defeated Miss Jean Schweppe, Chicago, 6—2, 6—0.

Miss Andre Russell, Cleveland, defeated Miss Eleanor O'Brien, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss L. J. Hedderg, Glencoe, defeated Miss Laura Friedman, Chicago, 6—4, 7—5.

Miss Louise Raffner, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Ruth Riese, Saginaw, by default.

Miss Barbara Holden, Chicago, defeated Miss Katherine Selz, Glencoe, 6—4, 6—1.

Miss Ruth Bailey, St. Louis, defeated Miss Olga Mueller, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Ione David, Lakewood, O., defeated Miss Jane Littell, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss M. Z. McHale, Dallas, defeated Miss Eugenia Sampson, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Clara Zinke, Cincinnati, defeated Miss Marion Alschuler, Chicago, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Ruth Oexman, Cincinnati, defeated Miss Margaret Anderson, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Alice Fraser, Minneapolis, defeated Mrs. Helen Greenebaum, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.

MISS GREEF IN QUARTERFINAL

Defeats Miss Sarah H. Palfrey in Straight Sets at Longwood C. C.

By a Staff Correspondent

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Play in the women's invitation lawn tennis tournament, conducted by the Longwood Cricket Club, furnished a number of surprises this morning. Miss Mary R. Greef of Kansas City, who is just out of the junior ranks, scored a straight-set victory over Miss Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., who is still in the junior ranks, and Miss Margaret Blake of Lenox, Mass., defeated Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, who is in the East representing the University of Southern California, and Miss Ethel L. Burkhardt of San Francisco, Calif., scored a win from Mrs. Henry R. Guild of Chestnut Hill, the former Miss Martha P. Bayard of Short Hills, N. J.

In the other matches played this morning, Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, a graduate of the University of California, who hails from Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Miss Mianne Palfrey of Brookline, with the loss of only two games, 6—1, 6—1. Another Californian, Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of San Francisco, defeated Miss Marie A. Fensterer, Englewood, N. J., 6—4, 6—4. Miss Clara Greenspan of New York, defeated Mrs. Charles J. Hubbard Jr., the former Miss Anna H. Fuller of Cambridge, Mass., 6—2, 7—5.

Miss Greef and Miss Palfrey battled on pretty even terms in the first set until they reached the score of 6—5 in Miss Greef's favor. The next game went to deuce three times before the Kansas City girl was able to take the set at 7—5. Miss Palfrey won the first game of the second set by breaking through service, then Miss Greef took four straight games to lead 4—1. Miss Palfrey captured the next game on service at love.

The seventh game went to deuce. Miss Greef winning it. Miss Palfrey then won a game on service, but dropped the set when the ninth game went to deuce four times. Miss Palfrey driving out and into the net when Miss Greef forced her to run for a soft shot which fell in the forecourt. Miss Palfrey ran and hit the ball, but she was a little too late for an accurate return which hit the top of the net.

Miss Burkhardt, a young Californian, playing Mrs. Guild found herself trailing 3 games to love in the first set. Miss Burkhardt steadied and won six straight games for the set. She also won the second set with the loss of only one game.

Miss Gladman and Miss Blake had a battle royal, but the eastern representative played more consistent tennis, winning after two long sets at 6—4, 8—6.

Miss Francis defeated Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., née Charlotte Hosmer, Tuesday afternoon, in a three-set match, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2. Mrs. Chapin, who has been a high ranking player in recent years, has played very little tennis this year and was decidedly off form. She was also tired from the first round match with Miss Chase, who forced her to play three sets before yielding. The score of the first round match was: 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

Mrs. Lamme furnished another surprise in the early afternoon, defeating Miss Edith Sigourney of Boston, in three sets. The score: 1—6, 8—6, 6—4.

Miss Eleonora R. Sears, noted Boston sportswoman, bowed to Miss Greef of Kansis City, winning only one game in two sets, 6—0, 6—1. The summary:

LONGWOOD INVITATION WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT SINGLES—

First Round

Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, defeated Miss Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

Miss Eleanor Holton, Swampscott, defeated Mrs. Harrison Smith, Philadelphia, 4—6, 7—5, 6—1.

Miss Anne Page, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Marian Morss, Boston, 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, defeated Miss Dorothy Carstecher, Baltimore, by default.

Mrs. John L. Brewer, Boston, defeated Mrs. LeRoyd Thompson, Cambridge, by default.

Second Round

Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Miss Elizabeth Bright, Cambridge, 6—4, 6—4.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., New York, defeated Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, 1—6, 8—6, 6—4.

Miss Mary R. Greef, Kansas City, defeated Miss Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Clara Greenspan, New York, defeated Miss Elizabeth H. Palfrey, Brookline, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. L. A. Harper, San Francisco, defeated Miss Rosamond Newton, Cambridge, 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. C. J. Hubbard Jr., Cambridge, defeated Mrs. W. M. Shedden, Brookline, 6—2, 6—4.

Miss Alice C. Frances, Orange, N. J., defeated Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2.

Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Mrs. John L. Bremer, Boston, 6—3, 6—0.

Miss Margaret Blake, Lenox, defeated Miss Eleanor Holton, Swampscott, 6—0, 6—3.

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Miss Anne Page, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Chestnut Hill, Mass., defeated Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, 8—10, 6—2, 6—2.

Third Round

Miss Mary R. Greef, Kansas City, defeated Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, 7—5, 6—3.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, San Francisco, Calif., defeated Miss Marie A. Fensterer, Englewood, N. J., 6—4, 6—4.

Miss Clara Greenspan, New York, defeated Mrs. Charles J. Hubbard Jr., Cambridge, Mass., 6—2, 7—5.

Miss Ethel L. Burkhardt, San Francisco, Calif., defeated Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Chestnut Hill, Mass., 6—3, 6—1.

Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Margaret Blake, Lenox, Mass., defeated Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, University of Southern California, 6—4, 8—6.

BROWNS BUY RAUDING

LEWISTON, Me. (AP)—Herbert Rauding, star pitcher of Lexington (Mass.) High School last year, has been sold by Lewiston-Auburn New England League Club to the St. Louis Browns for delivery at the end of the season, it was announced by Manager Jesse Burkett here today. The price was not made public. Rauding, who now is heading for .380, reported the first of the season as a pitcher, but was shifted to the outfield when his batting ability became evident.

Faster Speedboat for Miss Carstairs

By the Associated Press

Cowes, Isle of Wight

WHAT is claimed as the fastest motorboat ever built has been launched here for Miss Marion B. Carstairs, famous woman driver, who expects to pilot the craft in the international races at Detroit and elsewhere in the United States this year.

The boat is fitted with three airplane engines, similar in design to those used by Maj. H. O. D. Segrave's Golden Arrow, winner of the automobile speed record of 231 miles an hour, and by the winning Schneider Cup seaplane. They are said to develop 3000 horsepower.

Miss Carstairs hopes the new boat will win back the Harmsworth international trophy now held by the United States.

BRAVES HALT THE PIRATES

'Can't Win All the Time,' Says Bush—Club Has Lost Only 2 of Last 15 Games

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	52	27	.658
Chicago	49	29	.628
New York	49	37	.570
St. Louis	41	42	.494
Brooklyn	37	44	.457
Philadelphia	33	48	.407
Boston	33	50	.398
Cincinnati	32	49	.395

RESULTS JULY 16

Boston 4, Pittsburgh 1.
St. Louis 5, New York 0.
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 5.
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 3.
Cincinnati 7, Brooklyn 2.

"Well, we can't win all the time," said Manager Owen J. Bush of the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club, following the break in the Pirates' winning run of eight straight games, Tuesday, when the Boston Braves played a steady "heads up" game to win 4 to 1. It seems, however, that the Pirates are winning more than their share of games, as evidenced by the fact that their defeat, Tuesday, was only the second in their last 15 games.

It so happened that Lloyd Waner, Pittsburgh outfielder, was in the midst of a batting rampage or Smith would have attained a one-hit shutout over the Pirates. But Waner, who had hit safely in six straight games with 14 hits to his credit in those games, was not inclined to allow even Smith to stop him. So he added three more hits to his credit, one of them a triple, to bat in the only Pittsburgh run and make all except one of Pittsburgh's hits. Sisler, whose error in Monday's game lost it for the Braves, retrieved himself, Tuesday, with a single and two doubles, the only Brave to make more than one hit. He batted in two of Boston's runs and scored another, so that his hitting was responsible for the victory.

Braves Hit Brame

Brame has pitched some very good baseball this year, having won three straight games when he faced the Braves. But this did not disturb the Boston club. The first three men to face him in the first inning hit safely, one of them being Sisler's double, and he was taken out immediately. Hill and Petty, after the first inning, held the Braves scoreless but the damage had been done. Four runs had been scored and with Smith proving effective as usual against Pittsburgh, the rest was easy. A loss would have tumbled the Braves into last place.

Klein, whose first appearance in professional baseball last year was a great thing for the Phillies, hit his twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth home runs of the season to take the major league leadership in that department, Tuesday. His two home runs give him a total of seven in five successive games. O'Doul, his teammate, hit his eighteenth of the season. These home runs were the leading factors in giving the Phillies a victory over the Chicago Cubs, 6 to 5, thereby halting the Chicago rush on first place. O'Doul and Klein figured in the scoring of all six Phillies' runs. Stephenson hit a home run for the Cubs.

That the Phillies' park is a picnic ground for home-run hitters is evidenced by the fact that in the 12 games played there since the start of the latest eastern invasion by western clubs, 36 home runs have gone over the fence or into the stands. That is an average of three per game. To the Philadelphia fans the home run is now merely an everyday occurrence. They go to the park expecting to see at least three with a good possibility that there will be more. One of the games produced nine. As Manager Owen J. Bush of the Pirates said, "It's a shame for the game's greatest spectacle to lose its thrill with the fans." It was his club that was playing with the Phillies when the nine home runs were hit.

For the first time in many weeks, the St. Louis Cardinals looked like a championship team, Tuesday, as they defeated the New York Giants, 5 to 0. Douthit, with four hits, led the attack, although Johnson made the only home run in the game and pitched shutout ball, allowing seven hits. It was Johnson's first successful start since June 8 when he held the Phillies to six hits. The scores:

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	4	9	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	1

Batteries—Smith and Spohrer; Brame, Hill, Petty and Hargreaves. Time—1h. 40m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	5	11	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1

Batteries—Sylvester Johnson and Wilson; Fitzsimmons, Henry, Judd and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Fitzsimmons. Time—1h. 32m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	x	6	11	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	5	13	1

Batteries—Willoughby, Benge and Lerian, Davis; Malone, Carlson, Cvengros and Taylor, Schulte. Winning pitcher—Willoughby. Losing pitcher—Malone. Time—2h. 7m.

AT BROOKLYN (First Game)

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	5	11	1
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	9	0

Batteries—Lucas and Gooch; Vance and DeBerry. Time—2h.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7	10	2
Brooklyn	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	2

Batteries—Rixey and Sukeforth; Morrison and Henline. Time—1h. 35m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	58	35	.624
Toronto	50	44	.532
Montreal	49	46	.516
Newark	46	45	.505
Baltimore	45	45	.500
Reading	42	43	.494
Buffalo	45	48	.484
Jersey City	31	60	.341

RESULTS JULY 16

Jersey City 3, Montreal 2.
Newark 7, Buffalo 0.
Baltimore 4, Rochester 0.
Reading 3, Toronto 1.

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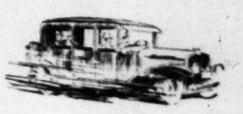

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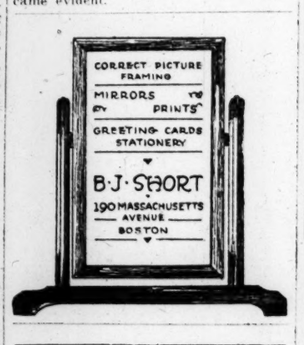

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Fashions and Dressmaking

Fitting the Shoulders

AN EVER-INCREASING number of women are making their own frocks today. Beautiful materials to work with and reliable patterns to cut by prove a lure to thousands of amateurs as well as more experienced dressmakers. It all looks so simple that many tyros are unprepared for the disappointment that comes through trying to fit a perfect master pattern to some irregularity in their own figures of which they were unconscious before.

In speaking of fitting in these days of loose garments, one really means the hanging or adjustment on the figure to allow freedom of movement without unnecessary wrinkles or folds. A well-fitting garment also hangs on a general line with the figure without tipping forward or back, and as a properly placed shoulder seam acts as an anchor to the frock, the location of this line is the first thing to be determined.

Individualizing the Pattern

In using a pattern for the first time it is often well for the amateur to cut at least the front and back portions from some old material, and fit them to the figure before cutting into the new goods. For it may be found that if the garment is made exactly according to the pattern, the shoulder seam will give to the wearer a round-shouldered appearance; it will slope to the neck at a bad angle, or it will cause wrinkles either in the front or the back of the garment or under the arms. By experimenting with old material one can discover what alterations should be made, make them and then, using the old material as a pattern, cut a perfect fitting frock from the material desired.

The location of the shoulder seam varies with the type of frock, with the individual figure, and with the shoulder effect desired. It is sometimes placed low in front to give a square-shouldered effect or to look like a yoke. Then there is the epaulet shoulder, a yoke cut as part of the set-in sleeve, which has two seams parallel to the normal shoulder line.

The normal shoulder seam should form a straight line from the highest point at the neck to one-half of an inch back of the highest point on the tip of the shoulder. A good way to locate this line is by laying a pencil from the neck to the tip of the shoulder. The shoulder seam, correctly placed, will not be visible from either the front or the back, when the frock is worn. In the kimono type the shoulder line continues over the tip of the shoulder and straight down the arm as it falls naturally at the side.

On a round-shouldered person this line should be placed slightly back of the normal position described, as this gives a more erect appearance to the figure; placing it on top or to the front only emphasizes round shoulders. On a very erect person this seam is most becoming on the very top of the shoulder.

The Technique

The test pattern of old material is first basted along the shoulder and underarm seams, according to directions given with the printed pattern, then it is tried on. If the shoulder seams do not come in the normal positions as described, open one of them and adjust it as required to get the correct line. One may have to take off more from the front section than from the back, or vice versa, but that does not matter, so long as the result is a straight shoulder seam becomingly placed. After pinning this in the correct position, do the same to the other.

In basting the shoulder seam the back of the waist should be held toward the worker. This back shoulder should be about half an inch longer than the front and in basting it is designed to be eased in the full length of the seam to fit the garment more perfectly over the shoulder blades. In woolen materials experts shrink out this fullness after the shoulders have been fitted and before the seam is stitched.

In fitting the shoulders begin at the neck and work toward the armholes, remembering always that the lengthwise threads of the material must be parallel to the center front and back of the figure, and the crosswise threads parallel to the floor. The only exception to this rule is that on a large figure the crosswise threads over the bust will slant slightly downward as they approach the underarm seams. Either the front or the back of the shoulder or both may have to be altered, but it is always best to alter the armhole as little as possible.

Improving the Kimono Shoulder

The fit of any kimono-style garment will be improved if it has a shoulder seam. If the pattern has not allowed for one, make a fold in the pattern, or in the material, directly on top of the shoulder. Measure down one to three inches from this fold at the sleeve end, the width depending upon the slope of the shoulders. From this point draw a line to the point where the fold meets the neckline. This seam helps to adjust the costume to the figure and gives a much neater appearance. After such an alteration, the underarm seam must be let out the same amount as that taken off the shoulder. If this is impossible, set in a gusset to make the armhole the right size. Incidentally, a straight piece of goods joining the curved underarm portions of any kimono-style garment prevents its tearing at the curve, the main objection to this type of sleeve. If the straight piece must go down the full length of the garment, a corresponding amount must be taken from adjoining edges of the front and back portions.

In making such alterations in the shoulders of the test pattern, be sure to keep the shoulders of the garment so wide that the set-in sleeve will not give the figure a pinched effect. Yet the shoulder should be sufficiently narrow to prevent the sleeve from falling below the shoulder tip and giving the appearance of broad, drooping shoulders. And if, by any chance, the test pattern proves that the master pattern is not large enough at the shoulders to give the best effect, the test pattern may be built out the proper amount before the material is cut. For too-narrow shoulders there is no remedy if the frock has been cut without the precautions of a test pattern.

Becoming Contours in Jewelry

JEWELRY worn in close proximity to the face, as a necklace or earrings, should be selected with due consideration to the wearer's facial contour. According to a designer of jewelry this is as important a factor in becomingness as is color. The neckline, for instance, which sets off the face, should be graceful and in harmony with the facial outline, and the necklace chosen to give this effect. A short, tight choker of large, round beads makes the neck appear shorter and the chin heavier than they actually are, and, obviously, such a necklace should be worn only by the woman whose face and neck will be made more pleasing by producing the effect of roundness.

The woman whose face is round should choose a long necklace giving V or U-shaped lines, thus adding to the length of the face and giving a graceful oval outline. The shape of the beads composing the necklace should also be considered if the most becoming effect is desired. Slender, long ovals or flat beads, rather than rounded lines will aid in giving the sought-for contour. When round beads are used for the necklace, however, it will be found that graduated sizes give an impression of grace and slenderness, which a necklace of one-size beads does not accomplish.

The woman who wears earrings should remember that they always add width to the face, so that all types of earrings are more becoming to the slender, narrow face than to the woman whose face is naturally full and round. The large stud earring or the swinging ball, both giving the effect of roundness, tends to make the full-faced woman look heavy and is therefore most unflattering. The same style of earring worn by a slender woman makes the too narrow face seem attractively round; and, correspondingly, the woman whose face is only a trifle too wide may gain a slenderizing effect by wearing in her ears long, slender pendants, as they promote the illusion of length both of face and neck.

In jewelry shops where these fine points of contour are considered, there is a "trying-on" room with carefully placed mirrors so that the purchaser catches unexpected glimpses of herself at a distance and is able to judge the effect better than at close range.

Piqués for Children's Ensembles

THE ensemble is an ideal attire for little girls, for it gives them the freedom of a sleeveless dress and a coat of matching material for cool evenings or traveling. Often an odd coat is either too warm to be comfortable or the color and texture contrast is too great to be pretty over light summery dresses.

The little girl illustrated here makes an adorable picture in her ensemble of green, black and white blocked piqué. The dress is a straight-from-the-shoulder model with an inverted pleat inserted down the front. This pleat is in white piqué, as are also the binding around the armholes and the Peter Pan collar. A long-stringed tie of henna ribbon completes the dress. The coat is of green piqué, matching as nearly as possible the green block in the dress material. It is very simply tailored, having loose, wide sleeves with a small turn-back cuff. The collar is very narrow and borders the coat to the bottom. It is lined, as can be seen, with the dress material. Surely one could hardly plan a more chic outfit for the jeune fille.

Printed Piqué

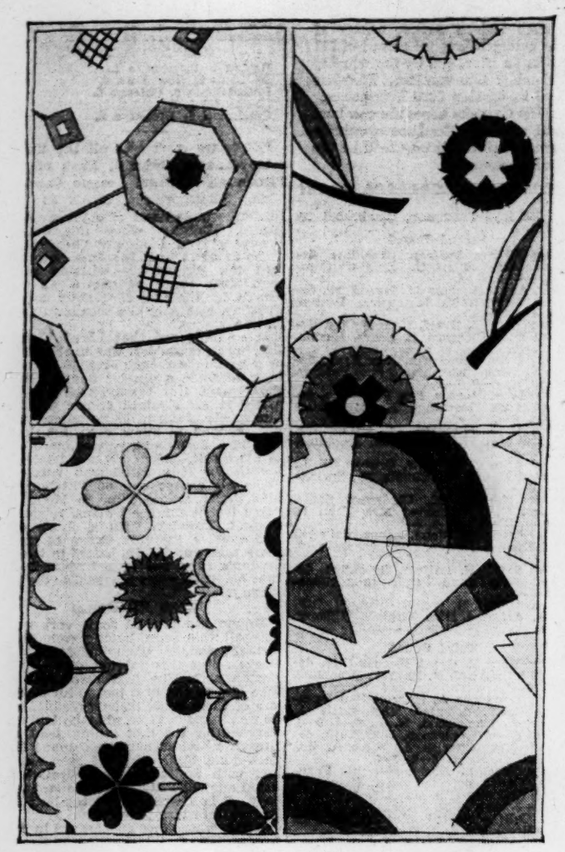
As an illustration of other combinations for ensembles, four printed piqués are illustrated that can be purchased at almost any department or cotton goods store.

The design shown at lower left is printed in navy and powder-blue, yellow and orange. What could be more dainty than a coat of the navy blue lined in the dress material; or, if one doesn't care to have it lined, perhaps to have the collar of the figured print or even of the powder-blue? There are numerous delightful combinations of colors and ways of making these fascinating outfits.

The print at upper left has one flower motif in rose, yellow and white; one in rose, green and white; another in green, black and white; while the fourth is of black, green and white. The modernistic leaves are in rose. Here is an array of color that gives one a wide range of selection for the coat. Perhaps the wisest choice would be either green or rose.

The lower right is up to the minute with its arcs, triangles and whatnots. The colors being rose, gray and black, one immediately decides on the coat of rose to brighten things up. Of course, gray also, would be acceptable but just a little subdued for joyous summer days.

The fourth pattern is a gay print of burnt orange, henna and brown, with two-toned light blue leaves on black stems. It is a brilliant group of colors and broadly hints of needing a henna coat.



Four Printed Piqués Which Can Be Bought in Almost Any Department Which Sells This Material.

Drawing by Mary Haring

An Ensemble of Green, Black and White Piqué. A Tie of Henna Ribbon Adds an Interesting Color Accent. The Coat Is of Solid-Tone Green, Lined With the Dress Material.

Modifying Extreme Styles

MODIFYING the low-back décolletage to meet the requirements of the conservative woman has received the attention of some of the best Paris couturières, who realize that the sun-tan back is not universally desired. The dainty French "modestie" heretofore used only for the front of a low-cut dress is now seen at the back, where attention seems to be focused at the present time. This concealing bit of lace or exquisite embroidery is placed exactly as if used for the front of a frock, either sewed to each side of the back neck opening or laid under it and attached to the lingerie, so that the dress hangs free, though the "modestie" keeps its place. Jeweled clips or slides are also used to attach the "modestie" to each side of the back décolletage, this fashion presenting another opportunity to include either real or mock jewels in one's evening toilette.

Two strips of delicate lace, crossed in miniature surplice fashion, are well adapted to reducing the low back décolletage, and this idea is carried out in exquisite transparency on evening dresses of the richest fabrics. Where the dress is trimmed in beads, the "modestie" may be entirely of bead embroidery or of filmy lace with the design picked out in tiny beads. Another method of accomplishing the same purpose was noticed on a model of black tulle. A scarf of tulle was laid under each side of the back décolletage at a point becoming to the wearer. The ends were loosely thrown over each other and widened gradually, dropping low on the skirt. This idea is also seen on models of georgette and lace, the transparent fabrics merely veiling the low back outline, but at the same time minimizing the low-cut effect and thereby meeting the requirements of the conservative woman.

Filmy shoulder capes, cut in deep U-shape at the back, and attached at the shoulders with rhinestone or other jeweled ornaments, are another means resorted to by the designers when the low-back opening is objected to. These are seen bordered with a tracery of beads or other trimming sufficient to give some weight to the fragile cape that it may serve its purpose and hang close to the figure. Incidentally, some of these cape collars boast actual armholes and veil slightly the upper arm. This is appreciated by many women who do not like sleeveless dresses, but who still wish to be smartly dressed for formal occasions.

All these dressmaker details are simple of cut and construction, and are so adaptable to many materials that no woman with the least skill in sewing need hesitate to make for herself some of the accessories here described.

Modified Revivals and Spanish Influences

THE autumn promises to offer costumes in many moods, many whimsical novelties, and an increasing romanticism.

In winter coats this change is most of all apparent, for they show a sudden turn from the straight-line, wrap-around model, popular for many seasons, to a variety of designs very intricate in cut and seaming. Those models scheduled for preeminence in the world of fashion follow, in most cases, the molded princess line. They display flares and godets, back dipping, back fullness, and even peplums. Though they seem new, they have come gradually and are foreshadowed in dresses of the past and present season.

The Dolman Revived

At variance with this flare and swirl the modified dolman is offered. Lest the change from tight wraps to loose ones be too sharp, the dolman coat is cleverly cut across the back, so that it is neither as full nor as bloused as in former days. Whether this style will achieve popular favor for daytime wear is a matter of speculation, but there is every reason to believe it may be very much the fashion for evening wear. Year after year women have shown their preference for a loose wrap to keep warm in on wintry nights, and for this the modified dolman is ideal.

Furs and Flares

Lanvin, one of the first of the great designers to promote the dolman, offers a model beautiful enough to attract any woman. The coat is developed in navy zibeline, with the back bloused slightly and further slot-seaming of the back and sleeves. Gray Persian lamb trims the coat, a response to the style dictate for the continued importance of curled fur. For the coming season, Persian lamb in gray and light brown will be preferred to the black of last winter. Designers find that the flat, curled fur lends itself admirably to bands of trimming, which are an outstanding feature for autumn.

On a model by Lanvin, the very newest fashion note in regard to sleeves is demonstrated in the way the Persian lamb cuffs, as deep and as rich as the collar, extend up the arm in a tab effect. With similar elaboration will all sleeves be treated on the new winter coats. The unusual, the intricate in the application of fur is the infallible rule.

The flared coat is the foremost in fashion and the popularity of the flared line is assured. Many fall models incorporate both the fan-tail back and the flare. One of the coats offered by a leading French house is an outstanding example of this and also illustrates the tendency for more length in the front as well as the back. Black cashmere broadcloth in a flaring princess silhouette, trimmed with natural lynx, results in a coat of unusual grace and elegance.

Spanish Influence in Hats

Romance also touches hats. The summer hats of baku, ballibuntl, lace, and many crisp novelty straws have been so becoming and satisfactory that designers have found themselves hard-pressed to sustain that same high level of artistry. The winter models show a decided trend toward the enhancement of beauty and are not concerned with the exploitation of mere novelty, nor with the harsh smartness of former seasons.

For one thing, there is a decided touch of the Spanish about the new models. Some stores are already featuring a beret called the toreador beret, designed by Thénault. Other purveyors of Spanish millinery include among their collections a mantilla turban of black ciré lace. A hat from Agnes shows clearly the Spanish influence. Like a toreador's, it is round sailor shape with a wide brim. A broad bandeaux of red and black grosgrain ribbon encircles the crown and makes long ear tabs.

Another model is Spanish even in its coloring—a rust. This, too, is a sailor shape, smaller than the other, with a rolled edge and a longer right side brim. Two black ostrich pompons, one above and one beneath the right brim, add the final slanting, Spanish touch. The Spanish influence includes also the matador type of hat, with its bulky and rounded side cuffs; and the mantilla type achieved by draping veils high on turbans.

A model which combines several new features of the fall season comes from Molyneux. The black soleil is felt backed and the soleil is so cut about the face in a pointed, high forehead line that the felt shows beneath. Then, on the other side, the brim is looped back in the new fashion and a black lace veil is laid around the hat in the back.

Veils Command Attention

There is a vogue for veils. The French woman takes kindly to these, liking the mystery, the allurement, they add to even the plainest hat. Veils on the model hats range from tiny wisps of fine lace which hang below the eye to those which fasten in an end which on one side reaches to the shoulders. Other veils are laid around the hat in the back and ripple softly at the sides.

In fact, there is just enough variety in those displayed, and of femininity also, to tempt the American woman to put them this season on the high perch of popularity.

Women Who Shop for Men

"THE shop for women who shop for men" is the slogan of a men's furnishing store whose management realizes the increasing importance of feminine customers. It is authentically stated that at least 50 per cent of the purchases in high-class men's shops are either made by women or are directly influenced by them; while, in the more popular priced shops, this percentage is largely increased, the men who would patronize these stores having no time for shopping. These facts are evidence of the importance of this type of patronage and show the necessity of selling women only such merchandise as will be satisfactory to the men of the family and bring forth commendation of the shopper's judgment. To do this often requires tact on the part of the salesman, if he desires to sell ultimate satisfaction as well as merchandise.

The woman who is inexperienced in shopping for men can learn much from an interested and painstaking salesman. Let her confide in him the type of man for whom she is buying, especially the color and style of suit he likes best to wear. With this as a nucleus, the salesman should be able to present various units of an ensemble for the customer's information as to style and color combination. There is a dress chart that may be consulted, specifying each item of attire constituting any particular ensemble and advising harmonizing or contrasting colors.

If the woman shopper for example, is choosing for a man of her family the usual quartette of accessories, such as shirts, ties, socks and handkerchiefs to accompany a blue suit, she must decide upon some definite method of attack in the way of color combination. If gray is decided upon, there will be a pale gray shirt with collar to match, tie of a combination of two or more shades of blue, a blue-bordered handkerchief or a white one with a blue initial, and blue socks with gray clocks, or plain gray, or blue, as preferred. These accessories would be in excellent taste with any blue suit, either plain or striped. Light tan could easily be substituted for the gray and blue, and a white hairlined shirt, plain blue tie and blue socks offer another color change. Blue is also being smartly combined with green this year. A buff that is almost yellow offers another novel combination, shirts of yellow and white hairline stripes with a white collar and plain dark tie matching the suit being recommended with both blue and brown ensembles.

The new "dusted" shades of gray-green are at their best with darker green accessories. To be commended are a shirt of green and white horizontal stripes, white collar, solid-color tie of dark green and green socks. Dark gray is excellent in such a combination, in which case amethyst may be substituted for the green.

The woman who shops for the men of her family should be receptive to new ideas though not led away by extremes of fashion. The interested salesman does not always sell a customer what is first asked for, but uses his knowledge in behalf of the best styles, and advocates color relationship throughout a man's entire wardrobe.

The Long Silhouette

THE longer silhouette is here to stay, at least for the coming season. Coats display flares, back-dipping, and the princess silhouette so becoming to many types. Evening dresses shown now by the great French houses as an example of what will hold sway in the brilliant winter round of gayeties, depict the same gracious lines. Closely molded to the figures, the frocks are also shaped in every possibly way, by vertical lines of gathers, by shirring, and by tightly fitting hip-lines, to add height to the wearer.

In other words, the unbroken line will be the fashion, practiced to an even greater extent than it is now. The fashion-wise woman will employ many ruses, many ingenious tricks of color and line to obtain the desired effect. First of all, she will select the gown having the new smart contours, and after that she will study her legs and feet to carry out the illusion of a continuous flowing line.

To begin with, she will have to change the color schemes she has been using. The strong, clear colors of the past and even pastels, will be replaced by deep, rich hues, such as a peculiarly beautiful blue, slightly on the side of royal-blue but less harsh; midnight-blue; blues with a violet depth; many dark blues; a dark red; a red-brown, allied to Burgundy, and so on. Street and afternoon dresses will take such shades as violet, bottle-green and casts of yellow-beige and yellowy-tan as successors of the hitherto popular rose-biege.

It is apparent that these dark colors will necessitate a darker range of color in hosiery, not to mention the fact that women's complexions will also be darker after a strenuous summer of sun-tan, and that the rule about the complexion and hosiery matching still holds sway.

Another aid toward attaining an unbroken line from head to toe is the wearing of pumps instead of slippers with a strap to cut the instep line. Even dance slippers which are extremely elaborate are so cleverly designed that they seem to have no strap at all.

Slenderization Through Dress

RULES issued to movie stars in Hollywood recently by Director Al Santell will be of interest to women the world over, for he is a genius in slenderization and making women look from 10 to 15 pounds lighter in weight than they really are.

Square neck lines, he points out, as well as those that bring a scarf or similar detail high across the throat line from shoulder to shoulder, shorten the apparent length of the face and increase its apparent width. This neckline, then, is suitable only for the very thin type.

The round neckline, having the effect of connecting the eyes and the sides of the neck, also tends to increase the apparent width of the face. So it is the woman with a narrow face and long, thin neck who finds the high, close, round line most becoming. The round and square necklines are decidedly not for the woman with the round face.

The long, narrow V-line tends to make the face and throat appear longer and more slender. This, therefore, should be the choice of the round-faced type. The narrow oval neckline is generally becoming, adding length and slenderness to the broad face and lending an appearance of roundness to the thin-faced woman.

A neckline that places emphasis on one side sometimes emphasizes an irregularity in the features. In other cases, it proves flattering in the manner it breaks up long lines in the figure. So it is well before adopting it to study the effect on both the face and figure of the asymmetrical neckline.

Other recommendations that Mr. Santell makes to the woman who wants an effect of slenderness are:

"Wear long, tight sleeves and hide bare upper arms.

"Wear black dresses and avoid designs in the materials.

"Wear basque-effect dresses whenever possible.

"Wear skirts well below the knees to avoid awkwardness.

"Wear tailored suits when possible; have gowns cut on long, plain lines without trimming.

"Wear dark hose at all times.

"Wear plain shoes without contrasting leathers.

"Don't wrap furs closely about the neck; you need long, perpendicular lines.

"Wear soft-brimmed hats and avoid small hats."

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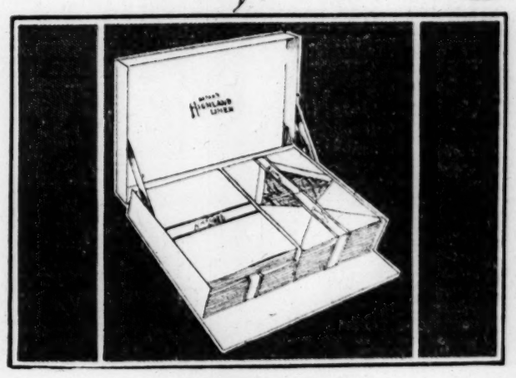

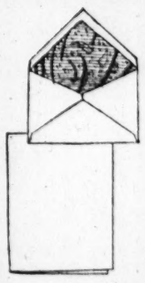

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THE HOME FORUM

A Great Poem on the Seasons

A WRITER on The Home Forum Page was expressing surprise that so few English poets had made the seasons the subject of poetry on the large scale, and in doing so remarked incidentally that no poet since Thomson had "given major attention to this theme." From this it was evident that the writer was not aware of Victoria Sackville-West's great poem, "The Land," first published in September, 1926, and since reprinted at least five times; and it occurred to me that if a literary writer, specially interested in Thomson's "Seasons," and in the subject generally, was not acquainted with this poem, it might be that other readers of the Monitor were unaware of it, and that I might do some of them a service by calling their attention to what has been to me a copious source of delight. The output of contemporary poetry is so abundant—to say nothing of the immense masses of other printed matter, that most of us feel obliged to read—that many times we miss the opportunity of deliberately savoring a manageable quantity of contemporary literature which comes to our notice. Might I then, on this occasion, play the part of introducer to those who have not read "The Land"?

I certainly consider it a good fortune that led me to the poem in question. I knew, of course, that Mrs. Harold Nicolson, who still writes under her maiden name of Victoria Sackville-West, was a talented writer, and I had heard her make a witty and charming speech at an annual dinner of the English Association. But it might have been a long time before I paid any particular attention to a long poem of a hundred pages, called "The Land," while I was still immersed in the manifold business and responsibilities of presiding over a great school. As it was, it was nearly two years after the publication of the book that a copy was given to one of my family, when we had been for some months settled in our present home. This is a house at one side of a lovely old Somerset church and a tiny village green: and except for these buildings, the rectory, a grocer's shop which is also the post office, and a few cottages, we are simply engulfed, as far as the eye can see, in an ocean of farm lands and wooded hills. Actually from our house and garden we can see nothing that is not farm land or woodland, except a peep of our own church tower and one or two other church towers which catch the light sometimes in the evening amid the tones of green and blue. There are cows in the field beyond the ha-ha; pigs and chickens ramble about the orchard, and the big dark cart-horses can be seen through the apple trees just beyond. A field or two off across the lawn I can see the hay-makers, and hear the whir of the cutter.

But it was not my intention to describe the scene before me as I write—I merely meant to indicate why it was that when a neat little brown volume called "The Land," appeared on one of the sitting room tables, I was in the right mood and condition to attend to it—quite in fact "in a concatenation accordingly," as Tony Lumpkin's boon companions would say. I opened it at the beginning: Winter.

I sing the cycle of my country's year,
I sing the tillage, and the reaping sing.
Classic monotony, that modes and wars
Leaves undisturbed, unbettered, for their best
Was born immediate, of expediency.
The sickle sought no art; the axe, the share
Draped no superfluous beauty round their steel;
The scythe desired no music for her stroke,
Her stroke sufficed in music, as her blade
Laid low the swathes; the scythesmen swept, nor cared
What crop had ripened, whether oats in Greece
Or oats in Kent; the shepherd on the ridge
Like his Boeotian forbear kept his flocks,
And still their outlines on our tenderer sky
Simple and classic, rear their grave design
As once in Thebes, as once in Lombardy.

This style at once arrested me. It was grave, almost austere, and quite unconcerned with any of the obvious tricks for engaging attention. The use of the word "classic" twice in fifteen lines was almost a defiance, if the classic beauty of those last four lines had not swept all such considerations out of my head and confirmed the impression dawning on me from the very start, that here was the genuine thing, original poetry. I read on and on, growing ever more deeply interested, both in the matter and the manner. Here was the daily and yearly round of farmer and shepherd and their cares and charges, crops and beasts; the precarious, yet customary, lives of wild nature, animals and plants; orchards and woodlands; birds and flowers; skies by day and night, in storm and sunshine. Everything was set down in firm, unsentimental truthfulness. The poet would extenuate nothing, gloze over nothing with a make-believe, idyllic prettiness. She was as blunt, direct, tactless if you like, as the son of the soil himself, sparing of speech, but so far as speech was needed, outspoken.

. . . the cowman taking down
The hurricane lantern from its usual peg,
And going round the cattle in the stalls,
The shifting, munching cattle in the dark
And aromatic stalls beneath the rafters,
Swinging the lantern as he goes his rounds,
Clapping the kine upon their bony rumps
And seeing to their comfort ere he comes
Back to the ruddy kitchen for his food.

This was no artificial pastoral, no mere literary imitation of "the Georgics."

"The Georgics"! Before long it began to dawn on me that here for the first time since I gave my boyhood's poetic love to Virgil was a poem in English truly comparable to Virgil's Georgics. I find the comparison extraordinarily interesting. There is not a single image, phrase or word in "The Land" which is copied from Virgil, as far as I have observed. I do not think I ever read a less imitative, a more truly original poem. Yet still, as I read, I became more and more aware that this literal and realistic account of the farmer's year and the "works and days" of the countryside was woven in the richest of literary textures. And this, of course, was the affinity I had felt between the two poets. For Virgil was country-born, country-bred, truly "adscriptus glebae." "The country habit" had him "by the heart" as surely as it has Victoria Sackville-West. And at the same time there never was a poet who was more of the literary artist than Virgil, artist born and artist perfected by the most thorough study and practice of Greek art, poetry and philosophy.

And so I read on and on, and would fain go on telling you of the many curious and fascinating things I found in this picture of the Weald of Kent, so realistically, yet so passionately painted. But as I came to the very last page, more and more moved by the old Virgilian emotion mingling with this exciting new experience of intellect, I came to this:

O Mantuan! that sang the bees and vines,
The tillage and the flocks,
I saw the round moon rise above the pines,
One quiet planet prick the greening west,
As goats came leaping up the stony crest
And the crook'd goatherd moved between the rocks.
That moon, that star, above my English weald,
Hung at that hour, and I not there to see;
Shining through mist above the dew-drenched field,
Making a cavern of the plumy tree.
Then all my deep acquaintance with that land,
Crying for words, welled up.

The poet, while writing "The Land," was at Ispahan, presumably because her husband was at the time in a diplomatic post in Persia. The poem incidentally shows familiarity with the eastern Mediterranean lands and Asia. But I must let her finish:

Then thought I, Virgil! how from Mantua reft,
Shy as a peasant in the courts of Rome,
Thou took'st the waxen tablets in thy hand,
And out of anger cut calm tales of home.

N. S.

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Late Coming Home

It was late when Carl drove home from town. Along the winding road his automobile headlights swept across the fronts of silent houses as he rounded the sharp curves, and in the brief, sweeping gleam, windows glittered vacantly, with the blackness of sleeping interiors making mirrorlike the panes of glass.

Turning into the driveway, the headlights illumined the massed banks of flowers, quiescent against the immobility of trees where no breeze moved. Every leaf and blossom stood as stiff and unmoving as painted similitudes of tree and flower.

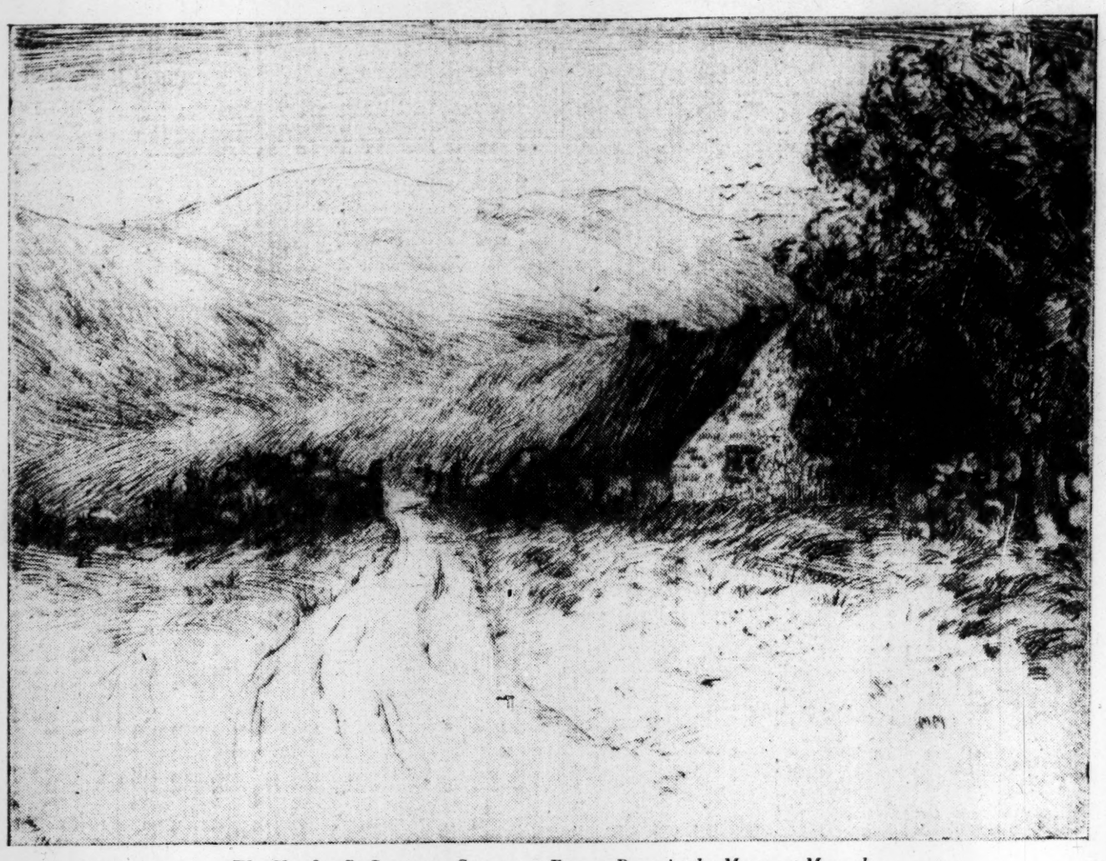
In the pine grove at the back of the house, Carl stopped the car, and shut off the lights that had burrowed a white tunnel through the tree trunks. With the snap of the switch, darkness flowed liquidly and smoothly in upon him. For the moment he was drawn irresistibly into the soft stillness that was night. He sat in the car without moving, encompassed and enchanted with the completeness of the silence with which this night seemed made.

Over the tops of the pine trees, a low-lying roof of clouds had settled, shutting out every glimmer of the stars. But, among the pine trees, and along the edge of the lilac hedge beyond, a myriad of pale firefly lanterns flashed in tiny globules of pure, faint light; miniature, flashing lights that illumined small circles of leaf and grass for brief seconds; accentuating, rather than disturbing the deep black quietness of the night.

As he sat in the silence, Carl found himself listening, as if waiting for something that seemed impending and expected. The atmosphere of expectancy enfolded him as completely and definitely as did the quietness and the smooth darkness.

Then, so softly and unobtrusively that he was not conscious of its beginning, rain began to fall; a hushing down-dropping of fine rain that blended almost imperceptibly into the perfumed silence of blossom and leaf. The waiting earth seemed to be absorbing the expected rain into an eager and porous soil. With the rain came a coolness that dissolved the warm breathlessness of silence; that thinned and clarified the air until the hiss of the rain took on a sharper, clearer note.

Reaching the house after leaving the car, Carl snapped on the light that hung over the porch, and white radiance leaped outward, throwing a shining circle that girdled a billow of green shrubbery, shining with rain, and a wave of coolness surged up to him as he paused with his hand on the door. Over his head the moths fluttered about the electric light in wavering, erratic circles, and from the distant woods, the hurried, untiring song of a whippoorwill came to him, as clear and cool as the breath of the rain.



The Shepherd's Cottage at Swanston. From a Drypoint by Margaret Manuel.

Tangier Donkeys

In Tangier, and indeed everywhere in the East, the donkeys speak for themselves, no testimonials are necessary. They do their duty in spite of many difficulties and hardships, with an individuality and peaceful charm which, as one watches them day by day, grows ever more impressive. Coming down the hill into the Grand Socco any morning, you may see numbers of them standing in a row inside the railing, waiting for their masters. First a tiny gray thing, almost like a mouse, were it not for those long feathery ears. The little legs are so slender, such wee hoofs, he seems only fit for a plaything; and yet he will carry his load with courage; you can see it in the soft yet bright eye, and the toss of his woolly head. Next him are two little dark fellows, their coats almost the same warm brown hue as the faces of their owners. These have pert tawny noses; the long ears come forward, they are taking notice, perhaps discussing some knotty problem of weight or distance. Donkeys always have so wise a look. Near by stands a tall, light gray Algerian beast; beside his small brothers he is like a coach horse beside a Shetland pony. Patience is written all over him; even resignation. He does not show so much interest in his surroundings as do his little neighbors. And there are others, a long line; all colors, all sizes, grave and gay. Everywhere you look they are around you; coming, going, waiting in the Socco, climbing the narrow street, loading up with charcoal in the market. Here a big one with boxes pannierwise on either side full of syphons, there a string of little ones carrying bricks or sand. Then a tall, bearded Moor bestrides a small dark beast, long brown legs dangling on either side; or a fawn-colored one bearing vegetables, crowned with a great cluster of gourds, which look like a gigantic clutch of eggs in a nest of lettuces. Upon some, veiled women ride slowly, on others, small bare-legged boys; Negroes negligently balancing in sidelong attitude, donkeys with loads, donkeys with riders, with none, with both; donkeys gay and lively, or grave and serious—but mostly serious.

They creep into one's affections; it is easy to see each one as an integral feature of the household, in which he is indeed a most important possession. Such toil as he undertakes should meet with a greater appreciation. But appreciated or not, the donkey shows no resentment, meets all with patience, and sets forth daily on his round of duty. Whatever the burden, however long the journey, you cannot fail to be impressed by the courage, the resolution and endurance shown by these sturdy little animals. They push along with bent heads through the beating rain and wind, moisture streaming from their shaggy coats, but still plucky and willing, though maybe their ears may droop a trifle sadly. Bright eyed, ears pricked, gay, in the hot sunshine, little pattering hoofs hurrying toward their goal. In rain or shine, in heat or cold, willing, faithful, enduring.

And here in the East, pictures come to thought, of Mary the gentle mother riding down to Bethlehem; and of Jesus as he entered into Jerusalem,—"Lowly and riding upon an ass"—as the prophet foretold. Here in Tangier today, as through all the intervening centuries, patient and gentle, the donkeys carry their burdens in honorable service.

Tasseling Corn

Tasseling corn waves in the wind,—
Above tall chimneys tasseling smoke,
And a roof of smoke, a blur of smoke,—
Blue sky over tasseling corn.

—EDWIN FORD PIPER, in "Paintrock Road."

A Wonderful Shore

Steaming down to Gorontalo one passes close by a wonderful shore that rises quickly into cloud-capped heights. Ridges of hills lift into ridges of mountains with enormous sun-riven valleys in between. These valleys are filled with vapors, half mists, by which the sun shafts are diffused, much as in an electric light by a frosted or ground-glass globe. The result is a strange luminosity in the valleys, that is reflected upon the dark surrounding hills. The lights and the darks of the pattern follow and relieve each other so forcefully that an etcher could put them on his plate without transposition of any kind.

I have never seen a more beautiful mountain country than comes down to this east shore of the Celebes. The light and shade of it are perhaps more wonderful than its color. All the ridges up to the highest peaks are forest-clad; cloud-shadowed and sun-beamed, drifted with mists, and trailed with rains. . . . At sunset they clear up, sometimes reflect a brilliant sky, but they more often show complementary colors in the valleys. Last night there was a golden sunset and a high ridge running down to the sea rose as a barrier between us and the fire-gold sky. This ridge showed in its shadowed side a most brilliant violet, the complementary color of the golden sky.

At dawn, with a red sky reflected in a smooth sea, we entered the river-harbor of Gorontalo. There are abrupt cliffs rising on either side and the narrow entrance seems at first like some Norwegian fiord, but its origin is perhaps more easily accounted for. A large river coming down from an inland lake probably found a weak joint in the masonry of the hills just here and broke through it to the sea.—From "In Java," by JOHN C. VAN DYKE.

"A GREEN spot in the folds of the Pentlands" is what Robert Louis Stevenson called Swanston, where, in a house leased by his father as a summer residence he spent the greater part of fourteen summers.

The sketch for Miss Manuel's drypoint the Swanston Cottage was made on the spot. The cabin is the one where John Todd, "the oldest shepherd of the Pentlands" lived, the Roarin' Shepherd, who was beloved by R. L. S., and with whom he explored the hills and the heather.

Stevenson was very happy at Swanston, in close companionship with his mother, who helped him to find himself, and in friendship with humble people of the place, many of whom he has caused to be remembered as he depicted their characters in his books.

Nel mondo ma non del mondo

Traduzione dell' articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

COME essere nel mondo ma non del mondo è un problema che molti devoti cristiani hanno cercato di risolvere. Alcuni si sono ritirati nella solitudine, ma hanno trovato che essi aveano portato seco nei loro pensieri la credenza in un mondo malvagio, e così hanno fallito nel raggiungere lo scopo che si erano prefissi.

Il Maestro pregò non che i suoi discepoli fossero tolti "dal mondo" ma affinchè essi fossero tenuti lontani "dal maligno". Qui sta perciò, la soluzione del problema. Noi abbiamo bisogno di tenere lontana dalla nostra coscienza la credenza nella realtà del male. Ciò non si potrà ottenere col ritirarsi nella solitudine fuori dal mondo, ma col rifiutare di accettare il male come se avesse carattere di realtà. È nell'associazione quotidiana con gli uomini nostri confratelli che noi possiamo provare sino a qual punto noi abbiamo rinunziato alla credenza nella realtà del male, e sino a qual punto abbiamo raggiunto la coscienza della totalità di Dio.

Talvolta qualcuno crede che egli non può essere allo stesso tempo un cristiano esemplare ed un buon uomo d'affari; che trovandosi nel mondo degli affari un uomo deve in certo modo appartenere al mondo che accetta il male quale realtà. In un dizionario la carriera degli affari è definita così: "Una carriera o occupazione che impiega o richiede energia, tempo e pensiero". Ma perchè il pensiero connesso con una giusta carriera o occupazione deve avere necessariamente natura di male? E perchè non dovrebbe piuttosto essere l'espressione della sola vera energia o attività, l'attività della Mente divina, che è del tutto buona?

La sola cosa che può fare andar male gli affari sono i falsi concetti che spesso sono da molti connessi con gli affari. Basta eliminare dal concetto degli affari ogni pensiero di cupidigia, di paura e di disonestà per render chiaro che non vi è nulla che possa impedire ad un uomo di affari di praticare il vero Cristianesimo. La carriera degli affari nella sua giusta concezione è quella che elimina ogni motivo falso ed ogni pensiero di cupidigia, paura e disonestà. Un uomo di affari che per la sua comprensione della totalità di Dio, del bene, quale è rivelata dalla Scienza Cristiana, si sforza di tenere la paura, la cupidigia e la disonestà lontani dal suo pensiero, impara come si fa ad essere nel mondo senza essere del mondo.

Per via dello studio della Scienza Cristiana, un uomo d'affari può acquistare la vera idea di Dio quale Mente infinita, o Spirito, e dell'uomo quale perfetto riflesso di Dio. A misura che egli impara a pensare del suo vero e spirituale sè stesso quale riflesso di Dio, Mente divina, la paura, la cupidigia e la disonestà cominceranno a sparire naturalmente dalla sua coscienza e dalla sua esperienza.

Quando noi constatiamo che ciò che bisogna ripudiare è la credenza nel male, espressa in forma di disonestà, paura, cupidigia e simili, allora noi comprendiamo come sia possibile essere nel mondo, ma nello stesso tempo, essere separato da tali false credenze. Quanto più noi escludiamo dal nostro pensiero ogni credenza nel peccato quale realtà, tanto più certamente noi ci avviciniamo alla vera meta. La credenza nel male tende ad impedire al pensiero di riflettere e perciò di manifestare vera intelligenza; poichè la vera intelligenza è manifestazione della Mente divina, che è Dio, il bene.

Quando il mondo degli affari sarà convinto che la disonestà produce inefficienza e mancanza, cesserà dal praticare metodi disonesti. Riferendosi agli effetti opposti dell'onestà e della disonestà, Mrs. Eddy scrive (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 453): "Onestà è potere spirituale. Disonestà è debolezza umana che perde l'aiuto divino". L'uomo che comprende di essere il riflesso di Dio, Principio divino, è sempre capace di vivere secondo onestà e giustizia.

Nella sua parabola dell'uomo ricco che proponeva di fabbricare magazzini più larghi onde ammassarvi le sue ricchezze materiali, Gesù affermò chiaramente che la cupidigia allontana il pensiero dal vero senso della vita e della gioia. Il Maestro diede maggior rilievo al suo insegnamento contenuto nella parabola col dire: "Così avviene a chi fa tesoro a sè stesso, e non è ricco in Dio". Chi lascia che il suo pensiero sia governato dalla cupidigia, potrà ammassare una gran fortuna, ma la sua credenza nella realtà del male gli renderà impossibile di avere coscienza dell'esistenza spirituale e della vera concezione di sostanza e di Vita.

Il sentimento di paura negli affari proviene dall'accettazione delle teorie materiali concernenti la concorrenza ed i periodi di ristagno. Ma a misura che noi impariamo ad allontanarci dal falso concetto di attività, conoscendo che l'uomo è spirituale e che vive in un universo di idee spirituali, in cui la perfetta attività del bene inesauribile è sempre presente, la paura sparisce dalla nostra coscienza.

A pagina 248 di Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy paragona il nostro lavoro nel modellare il nostro pensiero, al lavoro di uno scultore. Essa domanda: "Qual'è il modello davanti la mente mortale? È desso un modello d'imperfezione, di gioia, di dolore, di peccato, di sofferenza?" Ed essa domanda di nuovo: "Non sentite voi parlare da tutta l'umanità del modello imperfetto?" Qui Mrs. Eddy descrive chiaramente il lavoro da farsi da chi vuole essere nel mondo ma non del mondo. È l'accettazione del modello mortale che produce in noi il senso della paura; ma se noi terremo costantemente dinanzi al nostro pensiero la verità sulle perfette idee spirituali di Dio, cominceremo a dominare le false credenze mortali che cercano di compenetrare la nostra vita e le nostre attività negli affari.

In the World, but Not of the World

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOW to be in the world but not of the world is a problem which many devout Christians have sought to solve. Some have withdrawn into seclusion, but have found that they have taken with them in their thought the belief of an evil world, so that they have failed to accomplish what they were attempting.

The Master prayed, not that his disciples should be taken "out of the world," but that they should be kept "from the evil." Here, then, is the solution of the problem. We need to keep out of consciousness the belief in evil as real. This cannot be done by withdrawing from the world, but by refusing to accept evil as having any reality. It is in our daily association with our fellow-men that we can prove how much of the belief in the reality of evil we have given up, and how much of the consciousness of the allness of God, good, we have attained.

Sometimes one believes that he cannot be both an exemplary Christian and a good business-man; that because he is in the business world he must to some extent be of the world that accepts evil as real. A dictionary defines business as "a pursuit or occupation that employs or requires energy, time, and thought." Why need thought that is connected with any right pursuit or occupation necessarily be evil? Why should it not, rather, express the only true energy or activity, the activity of divine Mind, which is wholly good?

The only thing that can make business wrong is the wrong thoughts that are often entertained in connection with business. Divorce from business thoughts of greed, fear, and dishonesty, and there is nothing to keep any business-man from practicing true Christliness. Business which is entirely separated from wrong motives and from thoughts of greed, fear, and dishonesty, is a right concept of business. A business-man who, through his understanding of the allness of God, of good, as revealed in Christian Science, endeavors to keep fear, greed, and dishonesty out of his thought, is learning how to be in the world, but not of the world.

Through the study of Christian Science, a business-man can gain the true idea of God as infinite Mind, or Spirit, and of man as the perfect reflection of God. As he learns to think of his true spiritual selfhood as the reflection of God, divine Mind, fear, greed, and dishonesty naturally begin to disappear from consciousness and experience.

When we see that it is the belief in evil, expressed in dishonesty, fear, greed, and the like, that must be repudiated, we understand how to be in the world, but to be separate from those false beliefs. The more we exclude from our thought all belief in sin as real, the more certainly shall we attain true success. Evil beliefs tend to prevent thought from reflecting and expressing true intelligence; for true intelligence is the manifestation of the divine Mind, which is God, good.

When the business world realizes that dishonesty produces inefficiency and lack, it will stop the practice of dishonest methods. Referring to the opposite effects of honesty and dishonesty, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 453): "Honesty is spiritual power. Dishonesty is human weakness, which forfeits divine help." The true understanding of man as the reflection of God, divine Principle, enables one always to express honesty and justice.

In his parable of the rich man who proposed to build greater barns in order that he might hoard up his material wealth, Jesus made it very plain that greed separates thought from the true sense of Life and joy. The Master emphasized the lesson contained in this parable by saying, "So is he that layeth up treasure for himself, and is not rich toward God." One who allows his thought to be governed by greed might amass a great fortune, but by his belief in the reality of evil he would shut out the consciousness of spiritual existence, the true idea of substance and Life.

Fearful thinking in business comes from the acceptance of material theories regarding competition and periods of inactivity. As we learn to turn from the false concept of activity, knowing that man is spiritual and that he lives in a universe of spiritual ideas, wherein there is always the perfect activity of inexhaustible good, fear disappears from consciousness.

On page 248 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy likens our work in molding thought to the work of a sculptor. She asks: "What is the model before mortal mind? Is it imperfection, joy, sorrow, sin, suffering?" And she asks again, "Do you not hear from all mankind of the imperfect model?" Here Mrs. Eddy makes plain the work which must be done by one who would be in the world but not of it. It is the acceptance of the mortal model that causes us to be fearful; but, constantly keeping before thought the truth about God's perfect spiritual ideas, we begin to gain dominion over false mortal beliefs, which would try to operate in our lives and in our business.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

When Poppies Blow

Cream-cups, butter-cups
Dandelions and sedges;
Blackbirds in the poplar row,
Sparrows in the hedges;
Fruit-buds in the orchard
Swelling with the rain;
All the close-fed pasture-lands
Growing green again. . . .

Where poppies blow,
Where sunshine melts in soft warm showers
That bluster down the happy vales,
And when the mood of showering fails
Laugh 'mid the rainbow-tinted flowers
By dim sweet trails.

Where poppies blow,
And sheep across the hilltops graze,
And fishing smacks far out at sea
Mark all their shoreward slopes ablaze,
There would I be,
Where poppies blow!

—MARY AUSTIN, in "The Children Sing in the Far West."

The Mountain Ranch

Just at the base of Laramie Peak, a great conical pinnacle on the eastern slope of the Rockies, there is an interesting cattle ranch which remains unchanged through the years. In order to reach it, one must journey over many brown, undulating foothills. It is wise to pause on the last hill and to look down upon the weather-beaten log buildings as they sprawl in the sunny hollow.

At first, the home consisted of a single log cabin, but now there are many rooms to the right, to the left, and to the rear; while a railed porch straggles along the front in a vain endeavor to keep up with the growth. Rough logs have been used in all the buildings, and time and the elements have mellowed the fluted bark and the exposed surfaces until the whole structure has turned a dull, velvety brown not unlike the color of granite bowlders after a dashing rain.

A stout stockade, circular in form, built of straight boles of aspen and pine, stands near the ramshackle barn and the scattered corrals. Here the boys were wont to gentle the young colts and the bronchos.

The front yard and fenced land is brown and dry during the greater part of the year, but a few scattered, majestic pine trees throw patches of grateful shade over weathered roofs and sagging fences.

Cows and horses stand about near the barn and corrals, and under the trees a few saddled cow ponies switch and stamp before the hitching rail.

A crude gate, mounted in the hub of a wagon wheel, swings inward at the touch of the traveler; and the broad road, beaten down like a path, leads directly to the front step. On sunny days the old cattleman may be found tilted back in a wide chair on the shady porch. When you pause on the last hill above the ranch, your host will be sure to spy you; and, if you listen, you may hear him shout back into the kitchen and give orders for your entertainment.

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STOCK MARKET SENTIMENT IS MORE BULLISH

Easier Credit and Higher Wheat Prices Chief Influences

NEW YORK (AP)—Easing of the midmonth credit stringency, coupled with another advance in wheat prices which carried the December contracts to a new high record, stimulated a resumption of bullish activities in today's stock market.

Some irregularity developed in the early trading, but the reactionary tendencies were checked when a plentiful supply of call money appeared on the floor.

Call money renewed unchanged at 12 per cent, but dropped to 10 around midday, and threatened to go lower as the loanable supply of funds increased. The possibility of a large increase in Federal Reserve brokers' loans on Thursday acted as a restraining influence.

Weekly steel trade reviews compiled favorable Iron Age reports that notwithstanding the reduced volume of buying of some steel products, notably "coiled" strip and some grades of sheets on which production has crushed up to the demand, the steel industry as whole has felt no marked curtailment in general consumption.

The Iron Trade Review emphasizes the heavy railroad equipment orders placed this week, stating the Great Northern has bought 30,000 tons of rails, and the Northern Pacific and Pennsylvania each 10,000 tons.

Farm implement and mail-order shares were quick to respond to the higher wheat prices. Case Threshing soared 16 points to a new high at 287, and International Harvester was marked up 7 points to a new top at 124¾. Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck each advanced about 3 points.

Motor shares, in which a large short interest has been built up as a result of the growing competition in the industry, rallied briskly on what appeared to be short covering. Nash, Studebaker and Gardner all moved up 1½ to 2 points. Airplane stocks also showed several points of strength, United Aircraft extending its gain to nearly 5 points while Curtiss and Wright each sold about 3 points higher.

Close Is Strong

Coppers, which were under pressure last week, again showed evidence of organized buying support. Greene Cananea ran up 6½ points, and several others advanced a point or two. Johns Manville, Air Reduction, du Pont, Purity Baking, American International and National Cash Register sold 3½ to 6 points higher. Engineers Public Service common and preferred, Remington Rand and a sprinkling of other specialties reached new high ground.

Trading in the rails quieted down somewhat after an early outburst of activity, although Kansas City Southern, Colorado & Southern and Lackawanna moved into new high ground, and Chicago Great Western preferred and St. Louis Southwestern recorded substantial gains.

The market continued to advance in the last half hour. Call money was reduced to 8 per cent, with farm implements making wide gains. Case Threshing jumped nearly 17, and International Harvester—more than 7 points to record levels.

Simmons, and American International also reached new peaks. Montgomery Ward mounted about 5 points. Fox Film dipped nearly 4 points, but soon rallied. The close was strong. Total sales approximated 4,300,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened firm, with sterling cables unchanged at $4.85 3-16.

Bond Prices Off

The bond market today dipped irregularly lower, following a weak opening, as money held firm. Call money renewed at 12, and time money was unchanged and quoted at 7¾ and 8 per cent in a dull market.

American I. G. Chemical 5½s were the outstanding strong feature, leaping ahead 5 points to a record high above 116. Many of the leaders in the convertible group encountered profit taking, and slipped back.

Municipal offerings dominated the day's new bond financing. Jackson County, Missouri, is placing a $1,500,000 issue of 4½ per cent bonds priced to yield 4.40 to 4.60 per cent. A syndicate is marketing $1,200,000 City of Owensboro, Kentucky, 5 per cent sewer bonds, priced to yield 4.85 per cent.

Other offerings include $4,250,000 15-year 6 per cent convertible debentures of Western Newspaper Union, due 1944, and priced at 99, and an issue of $6,000,000 15-year 6 per cent convertible debentures of General Theaters Equipment, Inc., recently formed to merge several manufacturers and distributors of theater supplies and equipment.

The Seaboard Railroad may abandon its recapitalization plan, unless substantially more of the 5 per cent adjustment mortgage bonds are deposited with the committee, according to announcement by Robert L. Nutt, chairman of the road.

St. Paul adjustment 5s continued to press forward, but other issues in the rail group, such as the Alleghany 5s of 1944 and 1949, Atchison convertible 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5½s and International Great Northern first 6s, lost ground.

In the communication group, American Telephone convertible 4½s sold off, but International Telephone 4½s, which have been under pressure this week after their climb into record territory, staged a brisk recovery.

The foreign list was quiet. Chinese Government Railway 8s slumped in sympathy with the Government's clash with Russia over seizure of the Soviet line in Northern China.

U. S. Government issues displayed an improved tone, although transactions were mostly on the selling side.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close
July	1.39	1.44⅞	1.38⅝	1.44⅛
Sept	1.34	1.39⅛	1.33⅜	1.38⅝
Dec	1.40⅛	1.55	1.40⅛	1.54⅜

Corn

July	1.01	1.03¼	1.00⅝	1.02⅝
Sept	1.03⅜	1.06⅛	1.03⅛	1.05⅝
Dec	.96	.99⅜	.96	.99¼

Oats

July	.48⅜	.49⅞	.48½	.49⅛
Sept	.49	.50⅜	.49	.50⅜
Dec	.52	.54¼	.52	.54⅛

Lard

July	12.32	12.32	12.32	12.32
Sept	12.50	12.52	12.50	12.52
Oct	12.62	12.70	12.62	12.70

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July			1.38	1.39
Sept	1.41⅜	1.36½	1.41⅜	1.35⅜

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	1.77	1.71⅛	1.76⅝	1.67⅝
Oct	1.68½	1.62¼	1.67½	1.59⅞

TREASURY FINANCING

NEW YORK—The Treasury's call of $3,225,000 in deposits, for repayment tomorrow, is seen as assurance that the Government has succeeded in buying nearly all of the $75,000,000 in 3½ per cent notes which it recently offered to purchase from holders at 98.

WEDNESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

Prev. 1929 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 17	Last July 16
54⅞	39⅛		Abitibi	600	42½	42¼	42⅜	43
4⅜	2⅜	2	Adams Ex pf	400	87½	87½	87½	87½
35⅞	27	2	Adams Mill	200	34½	32⅝	32⅝	34½
104⅞	27	6	Adv-Rumely	2500	49	28	28	27½
118	49½		Adv-Ru pf	100	55	54	54	55
4⅝	1⅜		Anumada	2500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
17⅞	9⅜	2	Air Reduc	1600	170	170	170	170
37⅛	27½	2f	Airway El	1600	42½	41¼	42	42¾
11⅜	4½		Ajax Rubber	1200	5¼	5	5⅛	5⅛
16¾	4½		Alaska Jun	1800	6¾	6	6⅝	6⅝
52	27⅝		Alleghany	98800	52	48⅝	51	47⅝
119⅝	99½	5½	Alleghany pf	800	116⅞	115⅝	116⅝	116⅝
118⅝	100⅜	6	Allegh&W rtc	1100	116⅞	113½	116⅝	117
265¾	241	6	Allied Chem	100	337	337	337	335
281½	166	7	Allis-Chal	1000	284	280	281½	283½
73	56		Allied Lea pf	100	66	66	66	66
42⅝	22½	2	Amerada	1200	39⅜	39	39	41
25⅜	10⅛		Am Ag Ch	1000	13⅝	11⅝	12⅜	11⅝
73⅛	46⅝		Am Ag Ch pf	400	49	43	49	42
148⅝	110	2f	Am Bk Note	200	148	147	147½	148⅝
62½	59½	3	Am Bk N pf	10	59½	59½	59½	
73⅛	46½		Am Bosch	600	56⅛	53¼	55¼	56
62	45	1.60f	Am Brake	300	56½	56⅝	56½	56⅝
34⅜	25		Am Br Boy	1000	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	26⅛
104	49⅝		Am Br Bv pf	100	82⅝	81	82	81
168	107⅞	3f	Am Can	18700	168	162¼	162¼	164⅝
142	126½	2	Am Can pf	300	137	137	137	137
62½	59½	3	Am Car F	2900	103	102	102⅜	103¼
28½	26¼		Am Chain pf	200	87½	82	82½	82½
50	43½	1.60f	Am Com Alc	1100	47⅞	45⅝	47	47
47⅜	25¾	2	Am En Til	200	36	36	36	36⅞
84⅛	83¼		Am Europ	200	83	83	83	83
128⅜	77½		Am&For Pw	11600	128½	126	127	126⅝
108⅛	94½		Am&For Pw	100	106	106	106	106¼
102	87½		Am&FPw 2pf	100	92	95	95	95
42	20½		Am Hawaii	200	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	38
48½	38		Am Ice	1700	47	46½	46	47¼
67⅝	52⅜	2f	Am Int Corp	23000	78½	75	75⅞	75⅝
7⅞	4		Am La Fr	100	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
216	102⅝	8	Am Loco	3700	135¼	132⅝	132⅝	133½
119¼	114⅞	7	Am Loco pf	100	117	117	117	
81⅜	50	5	Am Metals	4700	65⅞	64½	65⅜	64⅞
107⅝	91	4	Am Pw&Lt	5700	150¾	146½	149⅞	147¼
17⅞	4½		Am Piano	100	5	5	5	4⅝
8	2⅝		Am P & L	100	100	100	100	99⅝
120	76	2	Am P L pf A	100	73¾	73¾	73¾	
84⅞	78	6	Am P L pf st	300	80⅝	80	80	80¼
34⅛	10½	1½	Am Radiat	113200	54⅞	51¼	54	51½
64⅜	42¾		Am Repub	400	47¾	46	46	47⅜
114⅜	106½	2f	Am Roll Mill	3000	131	129¾	130½	131⅞
73⅜	61	4f	Am Saf Raz	200	65	65	65	65¼
63⅜	55⅞	3	Am Seating	1700	55½	53	55½	53
114⅞	82½	1	Am Smelt	800	108⅜	106	106½	105⅝
128	120	7	Am Smelt pf	100	134	134	134	
79⅛	56	2	Am Stl Fdry	13600	68	66½	67½	66¾
114	110½	7	Am Stl F pf	200	112¾	112½	112½	
85	65½	2	Am Stores	200	68⅞	68¾	68¼	68
94⅝	71½		Am Sugar	3100	84	83½	81	83¼
54⅜	41	5	Am Tel&Cab	100	47	47	47	47
256⅞	150¼	9	Am Tel&T	8000	218	215¾	217	217
155	136½	8	Am Type	10	147	147	147	146¼
148⅜	67⅛	7f	Am Tob B	100	108⅛	108	108⅛	108¼
104	91	6	Am Wat W	400	124½	123	123¾	134¼
145	134	7	Am Wat W pf	100	136	136	136	135
29¾	28¼		Am Pneu	1700	38	37	38	37
56¼	43⅝	3½	Am Pneu pf	200	53¾	53½	53¼	53¼
142⅝	115		Am El	1400	141½	140	141	142
102⅞	98¾	6	Am El pf	200	100	100	100	99⅝
108¾	107¼	7	Am El 7%	100	106	106	106	106
50	37	3	Chick Cut O	200	37½	37	37½	37⅜
74⅝	44⅜	2.40	Childs	900	71½	70⅜	70⅞	71¾
135	66	3	Chrysler	28000	72½	70⅜	71⅜	70½
62⅜	49	2.60	City Ice	400	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜	57
105¼	99	6f	City Ice pf	20	100	100	100	
27	19⅜	1	City Stores	300	20	19½	19½	20
275	248	8	Cl CC&StL	100	268	268	268	
72⅜	52		Cluett Pbdy	200	54¾	54¼	54¼	54½
119	102½	7	Cluett P pf	20	106	105	106	105
148⅜	120⅝	4	Coca Cola	200	143¾	142	142	144
78⅛	55		Colo F&I	700	63	62	63	61½
134½	133	8	Colo F&I pf	10	133	133	133	
129	101	5	Colo South	900	129	127	129	127
90⅜	86		Col Gas V pf	200	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	
94⅜	53½	2	Col Gas	7000	89⅞	88¾	88½	89¾
108	103¾	6	Col Gas pf A	500	108	107½	108	107⅞
6½	4½		Col Gas rts	10200	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛
207	121¼	4f	Col Carbon	2600	183½	180½	183	182¾
88⅝	55½	1.14	Col Graph	18600	67½	64	65¾	64⅞
72¼	48		Collins&A	500	51⅜	50½	51⅛	50
62⅝	42		Com Cred	6800	49½	48	48⅞	48¾
52⅝	27	2	Com Cr pf B	20	26	26	26	26
196	121⅞	4f	Com Inv Tr	8200	174	165	172	169¾
62⅝	27¼		Com Inv warr	1100	55	50½	55	55
483	225¼	8f	Com Sol	1700	483	470	480	468½
246	167¾	3f	Comwlth Pw	200	226½	222	225	223
93	59⅝	2	Conde Nast	200	73½	73¼	73½	73⅝
103	55½		Congoleum	5900	24¼	23¾	24	22¾
30⅜	25	2	Con Film pf	200	29⅝	25½	25½	25½
150⅜	95¾	3	Con Gas	55800	149	146¼	147	150
100⅜	96	5	Con Gas pf	200	98¼	98	98¼	98
70⅝	51	6	Con Ry Cuf	300	60	59	59	59½
6¼	2½		Con Textile	800	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞
11½	6	.60	Container B	1400	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
90	47⅜		Cont Bak A	1000	85	84	85	81
15⅜	8⅜		Cont Bak B	700	12⅞	12½	12⅝	12⅜
100	88¼	8	Cont Bak pf	200	97⅝	97	97⅝	97½
82⅜	60	2½	Cont Can	6100	80⅜	78¼	79¼	79⅞
100⅜	79	2	Cont Ins	4300	99⅜	97	97	99¼
45⅜	32⅝		Cont Oil	3500	33⅜	32½	33	33
28⅝	14⅜	80	Cont Motors	2700	14⅝	14½	14½	14⅝
106⅜	82	2f	Corn Prod	4500	104½	102	103⅝	104
144⅛	139⅜	7	Corn Prod pf	100	139½	139⅝	139⅝	
82¼	51	2f	Coty	9500	62⅝	61½	61½	62½
125	85	1f	Crosley	900	88½	86⅞	87½	87½
57⅜	42¼		Crown Cork	2500	67½	63⅜	67½	64⅞
106⅝	82		Crucible	1400	103	102	102¾	103⅜
54	17⅝		Cuba Cane	200	4	3⅝	3	3¾
18⅞	5⅞		Cuba Cane pf	1700	11½	11	11⅜	11
24⅜	11½		Cuba Co	200	17	16½	17	17
37	11		Cub Am S	200	14	14	14	14½
93	60⅛		Cub Am S pf	200	80	80	80	76
8⅝	2		Cub Dom S	300	4	4	4	4
67⅝	49¾	4	Cudahy	2100	54⅜	53½	54¼	52½
129	117	6	Curtis Pub	200	120	120	120	120
173½	135¾	1	Curtiss	4200	167½	166	166⅝	168¾
92⅜	58⅜	3½	Cutler	1800	99⅝	97	99	96½
97⅛	62		Cuyamel Fr	500	96	95	96	

Prev. 1929 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 17	Last July 16
315	224	8	Det Edison	400	320	318	319	315
64⅝	42½	2f	Devoe & R A	100	47½	47½	47½	47½
164	130	8	Diamond M	10	136	136	136	
107⅜	85⅛	1	Dome Mines	100	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
54⅜	46	2	Dom Stores	100	46	46	46	46
202	175⅜	4	Dupont	8500	194½	187½	197	188
28⅞	20½	1	Durham Duplan	200	22	22	22	
11½	5		Durham Hos	100	5	5	5	

—E—

207½	168	5f	East Kodak	600	189	197½	199	198⅜
128	125⅜	6	East Kod pf	10	125⅜	125⅜	125⅛	125⅜
76⅜	56	3	Eaton Axle	1000	62⅝	62	62	63
174	126⅜	4f	Elec Auto Lt	6000	167	164½	164½	167½
188⅜	111⅜		Elec Boat	500	115⅞	113⅜	113⅜	112
81⅛	42⅜	1	Elec P&L	1000	78⅝	76½	76½	77⅛
109¼	102	7	Elec P&L pf	100	106¼	106¼	106¼	106
92⅞	77	5	Elec Sto Bat	1100	87¼	86¼	86¼	87
22½	5		Emer-Br A	100	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	
83⅜	66½	5	End John	100	87⅜	84	87⅜	
64⅝	47	1f	Eng P S	20000	64½	62	63	63
100	90	5	Eng P S 5pf	2300	102	99⅞	102	98⅝
99⅝	92½	5½	Eng PS 5½pf	100	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	98⅝
41	31⅛	2	Equit Bldg	500	39½	39	39½	39
87⅜	61		Erie	5400	83⅞	81	81	81¼
68½	57		Erie 1 pf	600	64	63½	63½	64
63⅞	56		Erie 2 pf	100	61	61½	61½	
73⅜	55	2½f	Evans Auto L	900	57	52⅝	52⅞	52⅞

—F—

55	11		Fairbanks pf	10	19	19	19	
72⅝	64⅛	2½f	Fashion Pk	200	61½	61½	61½	64⅝
310	215		Fed M&S	100	280	280	280	
22⅜	13⅜	.80	Fed Mot T	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15½
112	80¾	2	Fidelity Ins	1000	110½	107½	107½	110
107	98⅜		Filene	100	72	72	72	
71⅞	62	1½	First Nat St	200	75	73½	73⅝	73½
87⅜	78		Fisk Rubber	700	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8¾
72½	40⅞		Fisk Rub 1pf	50	46½	46½	46½	45
82⅜	41		Fisk 1pf ev	1200	58	47¼	47¼	48
94⅜	65⅛	2f	Fleischmann	65700	98⅛	96¼	96¾	97
97⅝	83½		Fleischm ct	3100	97⅝	96⅛	97⅝	96¼
75⅝	57¼	2f	Follansbee B	500	72½	71	71	72½
69⅝	44		Foundation	2600	57⅝	55	55⅝	56¼
101	80⅜	4	Fox A	2600	93⅝	87	88¼	91
54⅞	37⅝	4	Freeport Tx	1200	44⅝	44⅛	44⅜	44⅝

—G—

337⅛	20		Gabriel A	200	23½	23	23½	23⅛
83⅜	82	5	Gamewell	100	82½	82½	82½	82½
25	10½		Gardner M	400	25⅜	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
102	81	4f	Gen Am Tk	4800	15⅝	13⅞	14⅜	13½
207⅜	61		Gen Asphalt	1700	95	93⅛	93⅝	94⅝
69¾	55½	2	Gen Bronze	7000	90¾	88⅝	90	90
61	37½		Gen Cable	200	44⅞	44	44	44¼
360	219	4f	Gen Elec	13300	352⅜	345½	345½	349
11⅜	11	60	Gen Elec Sp	500	11	11	11	11
90	70	1½f	Gen G&E A	100	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80
135	112½	8	Gen G&E 8%	10	113	113	113	113
89⅛	67⅜	3	Gen Mills	2300	74⅝	73⅜	74	71½
100	91	6	Gen Mills pf	500	96	95½	96	95
93⅜	68⅜	3	Gen Motors	47400	71⅜	70½	71½	70⅜
126½	122⅛	7	Gen Mot 7%	100	123	123	123	123
41	27½	2	Gen O Ad rt	900	32⅜	30⅜	32	30
69⅜	57		Gen Pub Ser	700	63⅝	63	63⅝	67¾
122⅜	93½	5	Gen Ry Sg	3300	119¾	117½	119¾	119¾
85⅛	68	3f	Gen Refrac	4600	82⅜	80½	82¼	82
126⅞	101	5	Gillette	2400	112⅜	111	111¾	113⅛
120½	101	7	Glidden	1200	58¼	57⅜	57⅞	57¼
39½	23½	1.25	Glidden pf	800	25	24½	24½	25
44	39⅝	2.80	Grt W Sug	200	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	35⅝
197⅜	136¼	8	Greene-Can	600	172½	169¾	171	166⅝
5⅜	2½		Guan Sug	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
39⅜			Gulf Mobile	400	51	49¾	49¾	51½
107	90½	6	Gulf Mo pf	100	95	95	95	93⅜
79	55¼	2	Gulf Steel	300	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	67⅜

—H—

31	27		1¾ Hack Wt pf	10	27	27	27	27
53⅝	33⅜		Hahn Dpt St	6500	37⅜	36¼	36⅜	36⅜
115	95⅜		6½ Hahn Dpt pf	200	98¼	97½	98¼	97⅞
103	91		Hanna Inf	300	103	96⅞	102	
61	54	7	Harbison	550	61	60⅜	61	60½
39⅜	20⅞	1.20	Hartman	200	39	38⅜	38⅝	39
68⅞	32⅛	3	Hayes Body	2600	35¼	33⅝	33⅞	33½
100½	64		Hershey Ch	2000	99½	97¾	97½	97½
104	80	4	Hershey pf	1100	101⅞	99	100½	102⅜
515	375	10	Hocking Val	80	515	505	515	505
31½	15		Hoe & Co	200	29¾	29⅛	29⅜	29¼
23¼	13½		Hollander	200	21½	21½	21¾	21¾
51	34⅞	2½f	Holland F	500	37½	36½	37½	37½
26	12¼	.60	Homestake	500	75	73	73	73
52¾	37½	1½	Houdaille	600	46	44½	44½	44⅞
109	73		Houston Oil	200	77½	76½	76½	76¾
50¾	49⅝	2	Houshd F pf	300	49½	49½	49½	
82½	56⅛	4	Howe Sound	1000	69⅞	67⅛	68¾	67
84	24½	2	Hud Man	3200	46¼	44¼	44½	45
84	70	5	Hud Man pf	100	74	74	74	74½
82	39½	2f	Hudson Mot	4700	88	86¾	87¾	85¾
			Hupp Motors	1200	42½	41½	42½	41⅜

—I—

152	132½	7	Ill Central	1060	150½	148½	149¾	149⅝
39⅝	30	2	Ind Oil & G	1800	34¼	33½	33⅝	34
52⅝	29		Indian Mot	300	19½	19¼	19¾	19½
48⅜	28		Indian Refin	5500	41⅞	40⅜	41⅜	41¾
			Indian Re ct	2200	40⅜	40⅛	40½	40¾
157	120	4f	Ingersoll R	200	157	150	150	153
96⅞	78½	3½	Inland Steel	300	94¾	92½	93½	94½
66⅜	38⅝	4	Inspiration	2700	44⅞	43	43⅝	43
14⅜	8⅞		Intercon Rub	800	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9½
17⅞	8⅛		Int Agri	500	10	9⅞	10	9
246½	149⅜	5	Int Busines	400	253¾	244½	244⅞	246⅜
103½	77⅜	4	Int Cement	200	85	83⅜	83⅜	80
103½	54½	2	Int Combus	3300	68⅞	65½	66	66½
121	99	7	Int Comb pf	200	105½	105	105¼	105
145	139	7	Int Harv pf	500	139	139	139	
125¼	92	2½	Int Harv	38700	125¼	119½	124	117¾
102⅞	65¼	3.20	Int Match pf	200	91⅜	89½	89⅝	91½
29	27		Int M Mar ct	400	28¾	28¼	28¼	28⅜
7¼	4		Int M Mar	900	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅝
51¾	36½		Int M Mar pf	1200	48⅝	48¼	48¼	48¾
72⅜	40½	.80	Int Nickel	13100	50¼	48⅝	49½	49
94½	85¾	7	Int Paper 7s	100	88¼	88¼	88¼	
35⅜	25	2.40	Int P&P A	1300	33⅜	32¾	33	32¾
24½	14⅜		Int P&P B	200	20⅝	19½	20⅜	20¼
17¼	10⅝		Int P&P C	2800	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
93	80	7	Int P&P pf	100	85½	85½	85½	85⅜
63	43⅞	2½	Int Print ink	100	52	52	52	
106	49	6	Int PPrint pf	40	97	97	97	97
59	43		Int Rys	100	49½	49½	49½	49½
90	55½		Int Shoe	210	73½	72	72	73¼
113⅜	78	2	Int Tel & T	20900	110⅞	108½	109⅞	109⅜
93½	64½	2	Inter Dep St	500	67⅜	66¼	66¼	65
38⅝	29	1f	Intertype	100	38	38	38	38
69	49¾	4	Island Cr	200	51	51	51	51

—J—

242¾	152½	3	Johns Man	22000	195¾	189½	191¾	190
123	119	7	Johns Man pf	30	120	120	120	120
163½	116		Jordan Mot	500	77⅞	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜

—K—

105	78	5	Kan City So	22500	105	102½	102½	101½
58½	52⅜	5	Kayser	200	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
37⅝	23⅜	1½	Kaufmn D St	200	26½	26½	26½	
24	11		Kelly Spring	1600	14⅜	14	14⅛	14½
59⅜	40¼	2	Kelsey Wh	100	46⅜	44⅜	45⅞	45
19¼	12		Kelvinator	1700	16⅞	15¾	15¾	15⅞
96	89½	6f	Kendall pf	10	91	91	91	91
104⅞	77⅜	4	Kennecott	16000	86⅝	83⅛	85¾	84
52⅜	45⅞	2½	Kimber Cl

WOOL PRICES CONTINUE AN EASIER TREND

Demand for Medium Wools Is Better—Hand-to-Mouth Buying Prevails

There is rather more inquiry for wool, but business is confined to small lots and prices are unsettled. Medium wools are in confirmed demand for fabricated lots, and prices on these wools are firm on the basis of a week ago, when buyers were ready to meet current asking prices.

The strength of medium wool prices has been quite interesting in view of the comparative weakness of fine wools. The latter have suffered from the effects of the recent collapse in the raw silk market, and for the present, at least, the situation has become somewhat complicated. Fine wools have been in short supply for the current clothing season, and there has been somewhat of a scramble to overcome the shortage caused by hand-to-mouth operations. Regular lines of goods, more especially staple serges and worsteds, probably will be shown around the first of August as usual.

Mohair is still in semi-occasional request with prices steady on the basis of about 57@58 cents for good to choice Texas adult hair in the original sacks.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans, renewal rate	5%	5%
Commercial paper	5¾@6	6
Customers' loans	6 @6½	6¼
Collateral loans	6½	6¼
Year money	6½	6
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	8¼	8¼
Four to six months	8	8
		Last
	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	52⅝c	52⅝c
Bar silver in London	24¼d	24¼d
Bar gold in London	84s11½d	84s11¾d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$95,000,000	$1,370,000,000
Year ago today	94,000,000	1,462,000,000
Balances	35,000,000	198,000,000
Year ago today	42,000,000	198,000,000
F R bank credit	33,057,000	170,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	5¼@5⅛
60 days	5¼@5⅛
90 days	5¼@5⅛
4 months	5⅛@5⅛
5 months	5⅛@5⅛
6 months	5⅛@5⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Calcutta	6
Boston	5	Budapest	6
Cleveland	5	Copenhagen	6
Chicago	5	Helsingfors	6
Dallas	5	Lisbon	6
Kansas City	5	London	5½
Minneapolis	5	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	5	Oslo	6
New York	5	Paris	3½
Richmond	5	Prague	5½
St Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	5	Rome	6
Amsterdam	3½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Stockholm	4½
Berlin	7½	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	5	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5	Vienna	7½
Warsaw	6	Bucharest	10

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling, Demand	4.85 7-32	4.85	4.8665
Cables	4.85 5-32	4.85	4.8665
France—franc	.0393⅛	.0391⅝	.193
Belgium—belga	.1389¼	.1387¾	.193
Italy—lira	.0527⅜	.0527⅜	.052
Germany—mark	.2382⅜	.2378	.238
Austria—schilling	.1405¼	.1403	.1407
Czecho-Slovakia—crown	.0296	.0296	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2661	.2661	.268
Finland—finnmark	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—drachma	.0129½	.0129½	.0193
Holland—florin	.4016	.4015½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1743½	.1743	.1749
Norway—krone	.2664	.2663	.268
Poland—zloty	.1121	.1120	.1121
Portugal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.1125
Rumania—leu	.0059½	.0059½	.193
Spain—peseta	.1452	.1450	.193
Sweden—krona	.2681	.2680	.268
Switzerland—franc	.1927½	.1925¾	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0175½	.0175½	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.485	.4850	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.5875	.5875	.5866
India—rupee	.3661	.3666	.4866
Japan—yen	.4851	.4850	.4985
Phil'ppine Islands—peso	.5000	.5000	.50
Straits Stlments—dol	.5623	.5623	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4198	.4198	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1187	.1185	.5245
Chile—peso	.1205	.1197	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9600	.9600	.9733
Peru—pound	3.95	3.98	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9502	.9815	1.0342
Venezuela—bolivar	.1950	.1950	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	.9976	.9976	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.9550	.9950	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4109	.4012½	.4985

*Par unsettled.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Ex rcf 4s '48	88	86
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	108	107
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	108	107
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	107½	107
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	106	105
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	94½	94¼
Am I G Chem 5½s	116	116
Am Int 5½s '49	114½	113
Am Int 5s '49	91	91
Am Int 5½s '49	116	115
Am Smelting 5s '47	99⅝	99⅝
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	102½	102¼
Am T & T cv 4½s '39	177¼	176¾
Am T & T 5s '43	102¾	102½
Am T & T 5s '46	105	104
Am T & T coll tr 5s '46	102	102
Am T & T Deb 5½s '65	107½	107
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	82	82
Anaconda Cop 7s '29	174	171½
Anaconda Cop 7s '29	171½	171
Anglo-Chile 7s '42	95	96
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89¾	89½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89¾	88½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	95	95
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	106	105
Atch T&SF 4½s AA dv '62	96	96
Atch T&SF 5s '31	98	98
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	87	87
Atl Ice Ntnl deb 6s '37	100½	100
B&O 1st 4s '48	90½	90
B&O 1st & Ref 5s '59	86	86
B&O rfg 5s '95	101	101
B&O rfg 5s '96	101	101
B&O rfg 5½s '75	104	104
Beth Steel 5s '42	103½	103
Beth Steel cnv 5s '36	104½	104
Beth Steel cnv 5s '48	104½	104
Boston & Me 5s '33	94½	94½
Boston & Me 5s '67	94½	94
Brooklyn Edison 5s '39	104½	104
Buff Roch & Pitts 5s '57	102	102
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103	103
Bklyn Man Tr 4s '66	92½	92
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	86½	86½
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	105	105
Buff R & Pitts rfg 5s '57	97	97
Burl Cedar Rap & N 5s '34	97½	97½
Can Nor Pow 7s '56	102½	102
Can Pac Ry 4s '60	87½	87
Can Pac Ry 4½s '46	97½	97
Can Pac Ry 5s '44	103	103
Can Pac Ry 6s '54	110	110
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Explaining Dr. Johnson

Dr. Johnson. By Christopher Hollis. New York: Henry Holt. $2.

YOUR true Johnsonians are worshipers who cannot hold their peace on the subject of their adoration. They must lay their tribute on the altar where the world can see it—that is, the world of the other Johnsonians. Generally, like Mr. Hollis, they are humble enough not to flatter themselves with the hope that their observations will be read by anyone not already initiated into the cult by way of Boswell. Nor do they generally have much objective novelty to offer even to their fellow-votaries. It is from within themselves that they provide their own individual inner light on the many-sided personality, his many activities and his many relationships. And their enthusiasm is sometimes contagious.

Despite the misleading and questionable remark on the jacket of this volume that, "No celebrated Englishman is more in need of a new biography than Dr. Johnson," Mr. Hollis has not attempted a formal biography, but a series of sketches illustrating in eight chapters both periods and aspects of the great lexicographer's career. The first four of these, "Johnson the Tory," "The Importance of Grub Street," "The Rambler, Chesterfield, Shakespeare and Voltaire" and "The Johnsonians" appear to the present writer to make the most agreeable and welcome contributions.

Among these perhaps the most deeply significant is Mr. Hollis's effort to solve one of his central problems: "how it was that a man who did not know the top from the bottom of a picture was the greatest friend of Joshua Reynolds, that a man without a note of music in his heart was one of the greatest friends of Dr. Burney, that a man who loathed Whiggery was one of the greatest friends of Edmund Burke, who loathed the stage was loved by David Garrick, who loathed the Scotchman was followed through life by the devotion of James Boswell, who thought patriotism 'the last refuge of a scoundrel' was honored by the admiration of Paoli, who, perhaps strangest of all, loved domestic virtue loved also Topham Beauclerk."

To offer any explanation of such a strange diversity of loyal friends is to illumine with fresh light as Mr. Hollis does one of Dr. Johnson's many virtues, and that is the charity, which endured the severest strains, for all sorts and conditions of men. In the demonstration of Johnson's sympathy for the erring and unfortunate Mr. Hollis has paid perhaps the most moving tribute in his whole book. He shows how the awkward, dogged youth, lately arrived from Lichfield to try his fortunes in the whirlpool of the metropolis, endures the ordeal of Grub Street, where he learns out of his own rigid experience a tolerance for human weakness and a faith in human worth.

So far, amplified by the later chapter on "the Seraglio," an excellent appreciation of Dr. Johnson, the softhearted. Equally enlightening is the analysis of Toryism is the interpretation of Dr. Johnson, the hard-headed, which is to say, in his political and social convictions. As Mr. Hollis rightly insists, we must understand exactly what is the much-debated Toryism of the "great charm of literature." And he offers a rather full and clear-cut description of this special brand of conservatism.

"It is the belief of the Tory that people are happiest in a society which provides for each a settled station to which he is born and which he accepts, obeying those above him so long as they exercise powers which are rightly theirs, but not thinking them his inferiors. . . . One man must be subordinate to another if society is to survive. Toryism proclaims that the precedence of society is frankly arbitrary." While Liberalism makes the form of government all-important, Toryism "allows to politics only a small part in the making or marring of human happiness." And such was a great Tory's creed, as appealing in its blunt sincerity as was the charity of his generous heart.

With such a balance of virtues can there possibly be any flaws in its greatness? To the more idolatrous Johnsonian, no; nothing but quaint mannerisms, altogether lovable, or at the worst only a casual peccadillo. But Mr. Hollis is willing to admit a defect. Not only was the friend of Reynolds unable to distinguish "the top from the bottom of a picture"; apparently he quite lacked æsthetic sense.

"He did not believe that there was such a thing as music except for the somewhat unconvincing reason that King David seems to have cared for it. 'I have heard him say,' writes Mrs. Thrale, 'that he should sit very quietly in a room hung round with the works of the greatest masters and never feel the slightest disposition to turn them if their backs were outermost.'" So does Mr. Hollis conclude that, "The window of beauty, through which it is given to others to catch a glimpse of the substance that is behind our passing unreality, was a window through which he could never look."

A grave indictment indeed against one who strove so valiantly toward a full measure of human wisdom! Yet who would want him different? Can we imagine an æsthetic Johnson? And yet we must grant that the burly doctor did not attempt to conceal his disability. He was quite frank about it all, like his latest interpreter. Which is no small virtue in itself. Like Mr. Hollis, he "naught extenuates, nor sets down naught" in cant or pretense. To this kind of honesty he owes not a little of the perennial devotion of his admirers. The same honesty added to the genial and intelligent enthusiasm of the present disciple is calculated to attract others to the latter-day circle of true Johnsonians.

P. K.

WOODCUT BY J. J. LANKES

From the Cover of the Henry Holt & Co. Fall Book Catalogue.

At Radcliffe's Core

The Story of Fay House. By Christina Hopkinson Baker. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.

CELEBRATIONS which marked the semicentennial of the founding of Radcliffe College are now a matter of history. Mrs. Hoover, Alfred North Whitehead, Charles Grandgent, President Lowell of Harvard, Helen Keller and other illustrious persons have made their verbal tributes at the various festivities. Now there remain only the memories of the brilliance and wit of the moment, fleeting and gradually dissolving into a general background of recollection. A more permanent, a more tangible and a very valuable evidence still remains, however, a book of interest to the general public as well as to Radcliffites.

This book, "The Story of Fay House," owns a rare charm and graciousness. Written by Christina Hopkinson Baker, graduate of Radcliffe with the class of 1893, twice dean of Radcliffe during times of its need, wife of George Pierce Baker of 47 Workshop fame, it presents a picture of historical, social and personal backgrounds of old Cambridge. Those who knew the writer in her days of service at the college will recognize something of her own wit and kindliness in its pages. Those who relish a picture of New England in colonial days may find moments of the authentic life of the period depicted. Devotees of American letters will discover in the pages of the snug little volume intriguing glimpses of writers and orators, of scholars and jurists.

Fay House is the core of Radcliffe. Today the dignified old mansion whose architecture is attributed to Bulfinch serves as the administration building of the college and houses classes as well. It has enjoyed a varied and romantic career. Facing the Cambridge Common, it has witnessed the town meetings of the earliest settlers, the historic election of Governor Winthrop, the assembling of the first Revolutionary Army, the encampment of the army when Washington assumed charge, and the first raising of the "Great Union" flag, the crosses of St. George and St. Andrews combined with 13 stripes.

The occupants of Fay House have rounded the circle of American development, from pioneer to pioneer. The pioneering of the present day is educational but none the less it is as daring and as venturesome as was the early courageousness of Guy Cambridge who in 1634 first inhabited the present site of Fay House. Famous men and women have lived within its walls. Many more have been entertained there. Edward Everett was one of its occupants. James Russell Lowell came to school in the magnificent oval room with the great bay where Sophia Dana taught classes of children. Sophia Dana's friend, Margaret Fuller, was one of the leaders of the Brook Farm socialistic experiment. Judge Fay's coming to the house inaugurated a brilliant social era. About the mansion centered a good part of the social Cambridge of the period.

Durng a brief interim, Fay House was rented to Professor Wolcott Gibbs of Harvard, the eminent chemist who did more than any other man to introduce into the United States the German standards of research as a means of chemical instruction. Maria Fay, returning to the family home, gathered about her in a gracious hospitality her many friends and the four generations of her large family. In 1885, she sold her home to the "Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women," later called Radcliffe College.

"As I remember Fay House in my Aunt Maria's day," writes a niece, "it was the center of fun and frolic of a very clever kind. Here was a brilliant crowd, often outvying each other in nonsense, and in charades in which Mr. Lowell, Mr. Longfellow, the Pierces and the Jameses took part." The same niece narrates an incident which only Cambridge of that day could have witnessed. "I went there one class day afternoon and she met me at the door in her lilac-figured muslin. She exclaimed, 'Oh my dear! If you had only come an hour ago! I let my women go over to the Yard and was shelling peas on the porch, when Mr. Longfellow came to call and asked if he might stay. I said yes, if he would shell peas. Then James Lowell appeared and Mr. Longfellow told him he too must shell peas. Finally Mr. William James came and those men were never in more brilliant mood than over that bowl of peas. If you only could have heard them!'" The brilliant mood and sparkling word still prevail in Fay House where professors from Harvard illuminate their lectures before Radcliffe students with an apt witticism and a neatly turned epigram.

Athletes on Athletics

Athletics. By D. G. A. Lowe and A. E. Porritt. London: Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd. 12s. 6d.
Modern Athletics. By G. M. Butler. Cambridge University Press. 12s. 6d.

AN ALREADY ample bibliography of track and field athletics—sports with their roots set deep in antiquity—has been enriched by the production of these two authoritative works which, while contrasting strongly in their presentation, supplement each other's values to the student of a very wide, as well as intricate subject. By their own experience, the authors are particularly fitted for the task of translating the practical application of empirical knowledge into the written theory of the subject. D. G. A. Lowe, president of Cambridge University Athletic Club, 1924-25, has twice been the Olympic champion over 800 meters; his fellow-author, A. E. Porritt, Oxford president 1925-26, had a meteoric career as a sprinter of the top class, and Butler, president of the C. U. A. C. 1920-21, is the possessor of one gold, one silver and one bronze Olympic medal.

Lowe and Porritt, aided by C. T. Van Geyzel, the renowned Cambridge high-jumper, and M. C. Nokes, of Oxford, Britain's best "strong man" for many years, have teamed up to produce the most comprehensive survey of foot racing and its concomitants since Sir Montague Shearman wrote his classic on the subject in 1887. They start as near the commencement of human activities as research can carry them; they revive the earliest extant records, appertaining to the Tailtean Games founded in Ireland about 3000 B. C. by Luguid of the Strong Arm; they pass through the history of the Olympic Games of Ancient Greece to their latter-day counterpart, touching, as they go, upon the development of the sport in Britain, in the United States, the British Dominions, Europe, Asia, and South America. The reader is led gently, to a scholarly exposition of how it should all be done, or perhaps one should rather write, how the best people do it, since the authors have striven, successfully, from start to finish, to instruct without dogmatism.

Butler's book is not, by comparison, such leisurely reading. He plunges without preamble into a discourse on track technique and organization, illuminated by a profusion of photographs, many from the "slow-motion" camera. These strips repay careful analysis. The work is written by one with personal experience of the trials of a games master at a big British public school, and its value would seem greatest to those charged with the instruction of boy athletes. His chapter on the organization of school athletics excels anything the reviewer has previously read on this subject.

When the authors come to their pet specialties they have much of interest to say, as, for example, when Lowe propounds his theory of the "constant factor" in half-mile running. Broadly and briefly put, his argument is that however slowly, within reason, the first quarter-mile may have been run, the time for the second is practically a constant factor for each runner, and that, therefore, the time for the first quarter is all-important. In other words, if 57 seconds is approximately a runner's "constant" for the second quarter-mile, after a 55s. first quarter, no advantage will accrue if the pace falls below 55s. in the opening "440." On the other hand, he points out, the pace in the first lap may be so hot as to be economically unsound, in which case the 57s. taken as the "constant" for an exceptional athlete would increase perhaps to 59s. or 60s.

It is a tribute to these two books that one can read them both without a wearying sense of repetition. The ground they cover is, for a good deal of the time, common to both; but the avenues of approach are widely different, and whilst a comfortable armchair is desirable for the complete enjoyment of "Athletics," Butler's book calls for close attention to diagram—and a notebook and pencil.

Sermon or Sampler

The Sleeping Fury. By Martin Armstrong. London: Gollancz. 7s. 6d.

LET no one be misled by the hiss of melodrama in the title of Mr. Armstrong's new novel. The awakening of that fury, passionate love, is brief; the havoc it plays with the sedate façades, which are also the substance of Charlotte Mardale's world, is something that time mends, assimilates and ultimately transfigures, when again aroused, into something like a spiritual force. Far from giving us melodrama, Mr. Armstrong reads us a moving and beautiful sermon and—since he allows the younger generation to describe Charlotte Mardale as a national monument—a sermon in stone.

But the frigid calm of Charlotte at 50 has not been imposed without a struggle, and when the battle is won the questions still remain. Was it worth it, was it necessary, and was any reality attained? No sensible monument, of course, would inquire into the fires of which it is now the frozen embodiment; and Charlotte Mardale, after those few hours of passionate, innocent acquaintanceship, returns to her husband, to the great serene interiors of Haughton, which seem to "the visible expression of a calm and beautiful self-discipline." The love that a marriage of friendship cannot satisfy she is destined to give to Sylvia, her daughter.

It was not until 21 years later when Sylvia herself is more or less engaged to marry Eric Danver that the problem presents itself again in a subtler fashion and the old fury reawakens, transfigured. It is discovered that Eric Danver is a natural son, and the aristocratic Christianity of her husband—who is a parson as well as a peer—makes him implacably opposed to the marriage. For him, although he is the ideal example of a Christian gentleman, convention is here a fundamental. He sees the social and ethical edifice shaken. Or is it, as Charlotte thinks, only the façade that trembles? This time, however, Charlotte at her second awakening will not surrender and, although the parson is carried by a stratagem, he is convinced in the end out of his own heart.

Before arriving at this conclusion, Mr. Armstrong has taken the story back through Charlotte's own childhood, to her stern and sheltered upbringing under a snobbish and worldly mother, Lady Hadlow, who is extremely well drawn, better drawn, as so often happens, than the more virtuous characters. And we have the counterpart of Charlotte's experience in the elopement of her sister Beatrix with "an odious little dentist." Here Mr. Armstrong is at his best, better we think than in the careful sermon, even though irony has chiseled it, into which the book evolves. He is bold in these days to pose the old problem of the conflict of the human heart with the conventional social being in such distinctly old-fashioned terms, but they are old-fashioned enough to have achieved the dignity and shelter of "a period."

The only trouble is that the attractive but rather incredible goodness of the four leading characters almost simplifies the issue too much. But there is the fine beauty of texture in which all threads are woven to a perfect completion and we are not sure if it is right to call "The Sleeping Fury" a sermon in stone. It is, rather, a late Victorian sampler.

V. S. P.

Memories of Eton

Shades of Eton. By Percy Lubbock. London: Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d. net.

NO ONE who was a boy at Eton at the time of which Percy Lubbock writes—the closing years of last century—ought to be asked to review this book. A reviewer presumably should be an unprejudiced and critical person, but how can one be critical of a book in which almost every page opens a door to some memory—lovely, humorous, glowing—that is part of youth itself?

Library shelves are heavy with volumes of school recollections, but here is something of a very different quality. Against a background that covers the whole of Eton life and philosophy, save perhaps the athletic, there stands out a series of portraits and studies of Eton "worthies"—intimate, sympathetic and acute—seen through the keen but kindly eyes of a friend and brilliantly set down by the hand of an artist. All the old names are there: Warre ("I see him only in the full moon of his tremendous power"), Badger Hale, Austen Leigh, the Cornishes, Ainger, Arthur Benson, Luxmoore and the rest—even the River Thames and Queen Victoria.

From the days of Henry IV, who founded the college, every Etonian must have had something of the feeling for the river of which Percy Lubbock speaks. "Great trees of broad shade, great spaces of golden light, and the splendid river winding about us and washing our coast—there is no association with Eton that isn't mingled with these, and whether we are aware of it or unaware, we never think of Eton but we think in some way of her sumptuous setting—taken for granted, I dare say, because it has never so much as occurred to us that Eton could be Eton without that beauty."

The thought of the river unites all Etonians, the memory of the old Queen on her quiet afternoon drives through the High Street is only for those of a certain date. No one of these will ever forget that curiously dramatic sight, and no one but will feel with the author that he has "lived on the friendliest terms with Queen Victoria," and be grateful to him for including that quiet picture in his Eton gallery.

Of the portraits themselves, the best are those of Warre, of Henry Luxmoore and Arthur Benson—the latter Percy Lubbock's House Master—but there is not one that does not light up with some vivid touch; Ainger "with his beautiful slow smile," Austen Leigh with "the shining solemnity of his puffed cheeks," Pecker Rouse correcting sums upside down and enforcing discipline with "a hiss and a mutter."

All those Etonians to whom the old names mean anything will want to read this book, but its interest is far wider than this, for among much else it discusses with true understanding the success and failure of those ideals of education and training which for so long were sought by those in authority in this great public school, and which have not been without their effect on the history of the country and the world.

On these points, no doubt, there will be difference of opinion, but whatever their views on education, there will be found few among those who know the place who will not agree with the last words of the author: "The real heart of our thought, under all our talk, is that Eton lives and will live to be loved."

Those who are already acquainted with his work will not need to be told that this is a most delicate and distinguished piece of writing, and that the book is beautifully produced.

Gibbon's Youth

Gibbon's Journal to January 28th, 1763. Edited with introductory essays by D. M. Low. London: Chatto and Windus. 17s. 6d.

SOME 160 years have passed since Gibbon, in that mood of "gravity and profound conceit," proper to the occasion of an awful compact with conscience, decided to keep an "exact journal of my actions and studies; both to assist my memory, and to accustom me to set a due value on my time . . ."—but it is only now, owing to the good offices of Mr. Low, that we are able to read what Gibbon intended for no eyes but his own. It cannot be said that anything very remarkable is revealed. He does not uncover his heart, bemoan his vices or make the vows of reformation common in diaries.

The Journal is almost entirely objective, and is free from self-mortifying groans. On the other hand, it is certainly not one of the great diaries, and while much of it will bring joy to the hearts of the true Gibbonians—how many are there who read the Decline and Fall nowadays?—its record of the marches, meetings, quarrels and dress parades of the militia, interspersed here with a cautious flirtation with Fanny Page and there with notes on the Iliad and convivial disasters, does not make engrossing reading for the layman.

But to the biographer the Journal must be invaluable. By writing his own autobiography Gibbon has possibly suffered from a certain amount of subconscious professional jealousy from the biographers. The architect of the great monument to ancient Rome has had no worthy monument for himself. Mr. Low suggests that judgments on Gibbon's character have been severe and that the Journal and some of the crucial letters from his correspondence with Mlle. Curchod—now published for the first time—will soften these strictures.

It must be said that, in spite of Mr. Low's scholarly apologia, the Journal does reveal a man at once too cool and prudent if not calculating. It is not difficult to believe in the sincerity of Gibbon's passion for Mlle. Curchod, but it is hard to believe in its depth, and to attribute the fact that no mention of the episode, worth the name, is made in the Journal, to excess of feeling. On the other hand, it is surely no crime to have had a prudent, overcautious, noncombative temperament, to have bowed to the will of a tyrannous eighteenth century father, and at the age of 20 to have put the interest of your estate and your career before the desires of your heart.

Gibbon's highest temperatures were of the mentality. Few things were dearer to him than independence—even though in practice this meant nothing loftier than the competence of a minor country squire. He had seriously considered writing a history of the liberty of the Swiss, before the gigantic project of the Decline and Fall had formed. But the independence which Gibbon desired, which he called "that first earthly blessing," was a state which must guarantee him freedom to think rather than freedom to act, and accordingly to break with Mlle. Curchod seemed to him an inescapable and tragic necessity.

Recalled to England from Lausanne, where Mlle. Curchod's influence must have played some small part in cementing his reconversion to Protestantism, and where around Voltaire had assembled one of the most polished societies in Europe, Gibbon found the life of a country gentleman intolerable. But without resistance he allowed himself to be persuaded into the militia and to endure two years' service, recruiting, drilling, giving wrong orders, going through dull maneuvers, yet managing to read the Iliad with the thoroughness of a scholar and to make interesting notes on it. Looking back on these irksome years he was inclined to take it all philosophically, "the discipline and evolutions of a modern battalion gave me a clearer notion of the phalanx and the legion, and the captain of the Hampshire Grenadiers—the reader may smile—has not been useless to the historian of the Roman Empire."

The Journal concludes in 1763 with his arrival in Paris. He was then 26 years of age. Mr. Low's handiwork is excellent and it will make Gibbonians.

Raising the 'Sub'

On the Bottom. By Commander Edward Ellsberg. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. $3.

FROM September, 1925, when the United States submarine S-51 was sunk in collision by the steamship City of Rome, till into July, 1926, when the S-51 had been brought to the surface and towed to dry dock in the Navy Yard at New York, the process of raising the sunken vessel was recorded in the daily press. The universal distress inspired by the disaster faded, as such emotions must, and the operation of raising the vessel became part of the day's news, one "story" among many.

In this hasty and casual reading only an occasional reader probably realized how remarkable a story was being told or sensed the actual struggle going on between the courage, ingenuity, and patience of a small company of men and the giant forces of nature impersonally opposing them. At that time no large submarine had ever been raised from deep water in the open sea. Neither in the navy nor in private wrecking companies was there any previously tested method for accomplishing such a task. The first thought of the Navy Department was to employ a wrecking company, in which case, at any rate, the company, rather than the department, would stand in line for public criticism if the effort was unsuccessful.

Naval officers, however, did not feel that way about it. As said Admiral Plunkett, "This is a Navy job! If we can't take care of our own ships, we ought to get out and let some one run the Navy who can." The recovery of the submarine was turned over to the Navy with Lieut.-Commander Edward Ellsberg as salvage officer. In recognition of what he did in accomplishing a task that seemed well-nigh impossible he was later appointed commander and awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by special act of Congress.

Commander Ellsberg had already written on naval topics. He has been quoted as saying in respect to the book he has now written on the raising of the S-51: "I felt that others should know the men who worked on the S-51 as I knew them. I determined that even if no one ever published it I would get that story off my mind. And so two years after the event the story of the S-51 was written. It was quite easy. It all came back—more correctly, it had never been away. Each man, each storm, each failure, each triumph—I had only to set them down as the vivid history of those nine months surged back again, detail on detail. And so 'On the Bottom' finally came to life—not the recital of an engineering feat, not a tale of laboratory marvels, but the stark battle of a band of men in desperate combat with the overwhelming forces of the sea."

A reviewer can do no better than that in attempting briefly and accurately to indicate the character and atmosphere of this book. It combines, in what is even an astonishingly readable way, the technical details of a complex and profoundly difficult task with the humanity of the individuals engaged upon it and the varying moods and tempers of the ocean on which and under which they were compelled to work. The artist who designed the jacket has been misleading, for he has depicted a diver as most of us think of divers, oddly dressed and helmeted and pursuing his work in a luminous ocean. Not thus did the divers work on the hulk of the S-51, each connected by telephone with the salvage vessel 130 feet and more overhead.

"Wilson wanted the light thrown on the spot where he was at work, so he could note conditions. He looked toward Eiben, but in the blackness he could see neither Eiben nor the light. Still Eiben must be within a couple of feet of him.

"Wilson telephoned.

"'On deck! Tell Joe to move closer so I can feel him, and put the light against the big valve!'

"I got Eiben. 'Joe, Tug says for you to stand alongside and put your light against the big valve!' Eiben acknowledged, moved over till he touched Wilson, and then feeling over his head, found the valve and shoved his 1000-watt searchlight against it. Wilson pushed his helmet over till, touching the light, he could vaguely make out the outlines of the union he was to connect, to. Again he telephoned:

"'Tell Joe to move the light away a few inches so I can get in and work!' And a few minutes later: 'Tell Joe to take the light away! I can't see anything with it, anyway, and the reflector is in my road.'

"I relayed the message to Eiben. He dropped the light down. Both men stood in utter blackness, unable to see each other, the light, or the job they were working on."

Many readers will no doubt take the pleasure of absorbing interest in this book, and come away from it with a wholesomely strengthened respect for human accomplishment and character.

Climbing Mt. Olympus

Mt. Olympus. By Francis P. Farquhar and Aristides E. Phoutrides. San Francisco: Johnck & Seeger. $7.50.

IN LATE years Mount Olympus has yielded frequently to the assaults of mountain climbers, among whom have been several American women. Indeed, though precipitous in places and snow-bound in its higher altitudes, it need offer no great obstacles to the veteran mountaineer. A certain halo of romance surrounding it as the fabled home of Zeus and his attendant divinities of Greek mythology must have made it peculiarly attractive to climbers, and it seems amazing that as late as a quarter of a century ago Tennyson challenged a famous British alpinist "to produce any climber who had been to look for Zeus on the top of Olympus." None could be produced and it was not until 1913 that two Swiss mountaineers accomplished the task. In 1914 two of the group, Harvard men, Francis P. Farquhar and Aristides P. Phoutrides, accomplished the ascent. A very readable narrative by the former is now put forth by California publishers in a most attractive volume, the typography and illustrations of which betoken great advance in the art of bookmaking on the Pacific coast. Mr. Farquhar writes not merely like an enthusiastic climber but with a wealth of classic and poetic allusion that bespeaks the man of culture.

A 'Quality' Anthology

The Winged Horse Anthology. By Joseph Auslander and Frank Ernest Hill. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc. $3.50.

SOME time ago there appeared a delightful book called "The Winged Horse," which was a dramatic presentation of the story of poetry, illustrated with quotations. The same authors, Joseph Auslander and Frank Ernest Hill, now offer a companion volume, "The Winged Horse Anthology," designed to "encompass the best verse done in English in whatever form—and only the best." It is claimed by the compilers that no such collection now exists save their own, regardless of the seeming multitude of anthologies which yearly descend upon the public like the transient shooting stars of August. One is inclined to accept the authors' raison d'être for their production, or even to welcome for no especial reason at all this so voluminous memorial to the majesty of English poetry through the ages. Nobody need deny himself the best aerial exultation of Pegasus if he will but seek it out in this book.

It seems to be the universal habit of anthologists to pen forewords in the nature of apologies, which explain just why their selections are more suitable, in better taste, or vitally needed at the moment. The present authors have not escaped this ordinary pitfall, and in fact they put forth such arguments that the foreword has the air of a defense. "To readers who want their poetry selected on any other basis than quality, we recommend other anthologies," it is written—and the need for writing it is indeed doubtful when we realize that to many men of good careful judgment even Mr. Matthew Arnold never achieved "quality," and that anthologists are subject to the frailty of taste as all of us are. There are a surprising number of poems here which many readers will believe have less quality than mediocrity. But even if the authors do imply that their book is the lily among ragweed of anthologies one can forgive them that needless boast because they have done a very fine job in a difficult field.

The compilers wisely deemed it good to divide their poetry into eras of thought or influence, so to speak; their divisions are as follows. Chivalry and Balladry; Poets of the New Birth; Puritan, Cavalier and Common Sense; Romance and Democracy; Under Steam and Stone. Thus we begin with Chaucer in the midst of the fourteenth century and continue to the present day with selections from contemporary British, American, Irish and Canadian poets. A number of obscure names are included and a number of little-known poems—and in most cases one feels that the choices have been wisely made, although the immortality of all the material in this anthology is by no means above question. So fine and complete is this volume that it alone might suffice to supply the poetry lover with all the material he needs. What a joy it is to find in one book parts of "The Faërie Queene," "The Garden of Proserpine," "When I Was One-and-Twenty" and such countless other masterpieces of perennial interest, old and new, and also to discover new ones and to find new names.

And aside from the service this book will render the reader who is already acquainted with poetry, it is to be remembered that for means of instruction of new readers nothing could better serve than this collection with its unusual variety and its clear story of transitions and developments from one poetic generation to the other.

J. R. S.

Leonid Krassin

Leonid Krassin, His Life and Work. By Luboff Krassin. London: Skeffington. 21s. net.

WIVES are not usually supposed to make the best biographers for their husbands, though Mrs. Thomas Hardy went a long way to refute that theory in the account of her husband's earlier years that was published last year, and this book by Madame Krassin is another challenge to the notion that a male outsider is the better historian of a distinguished man.

Madame Krassin's book is an excellent portrait of a real man, and, since her husband happened to be a considerable force in the later Russia, it is also a valuable piece of contemporary history. There is no mention of a translator, so one may suppose that this English version was composed by the biographer herself. In that case yet another and different form of compliment is due to her, for the English version is fluent and otherwise admirable.

Leonid Krassin is chiefly interesting because the represents the attempt to put less theory and more common sense into the Bolshevist administration. He was an engineer and he understood machinery; in the political sense he was for making the machinery work instead of smashing it up and building an entirely new plant from blue-prints supplied by Karl Marx. That aim was never the original aim of the Bolshevists and the wonder is that Krassin, with his much more compromising temper, managed to do as much as he did for the more lasting interests of Russia.

He was not a great man; just a sensible one, and his importance in the post-war Russia shows how few sensible people there were in any effective control of affairs in that country. In happier and more civilized regions a Krassin would have gone on being an accomplished and energetic engineer. In Soviet Russia he had to be engineer and revolutionary.

But a convinced revolutionary, be it understood—anything less wholehearted would never have been accepted even to the extent that Krassin's help was accepted. This book shows, as Krassin himself must have realized, the fatal defect of Bolshevist policy. From Ludendorff's complaints against breaches of the Brest-Litovsk arrangement with the Germans to Lord Curzon's attacks on double-dealing with the British, the tale is the same and the charge is fundamental and identical—the inability of the Bolshevists to respect the written terms of their own obligation.

They had committed themselves to world-wide revolution as an ideal; temporary arrangements in other directions were dishonored at will. To be a foreign agent of an executive which had saddled itself with that fatal inducement to false dealing must have been no comfortable task. Engineering was a straighter and better business.

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UNIVERSITY DEAN WILL LECTURE IN ORIENTAL LANDS

Carnegie Endowment Appoints Dr. Charles E. Martin as 'Interpreter of America'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—An ambassador of peace, who will interpret American life, civilization and institutions at Oriental universities, has been accredited by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, officers of the endowment have announced here.

Dr. Charles E. Martin, dean of the faculty of social science at the University of Washington, has been appointed to the position. His purpose in visiting eastern universities will be to amplify and strengthen the bonds of intellectual and scholarly understanding and friendship between Japan, China, the countries of the Pacific, and the United States," as stated by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the endowment.

Doctor Martin will arrive in Japan about September 1, and will remain there until the end of November, when he will go to China. It is probable that he will also carry his mission to the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand before returning to the United States, his objective in these countries being to stimulate continued intellectual co-operation with America. Doctor Martin is at present a visiting professor of international relations at the University of Hawaii for the spring and summer terms.

The Oriental mission of Dr. Martin is in line with the policy of the Carnegie Endowment in sending men of administrative and academic distinction to various regions as interpreters of American life. Dr. David P. Barrows, one-time president of the University of California, returned a year ago from a similar mission to Latin America, while Dr. Henry Suzzallo, former president of the University of Washington, was accredited in like capacity to the universities of the Balkan and Near Eastern countries.

Dr. Martin will lecture before the Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto, as well as Doshisha and Waseda Universities in Japan, and before Lingnan, Nanking, Shanghai and National Universities in China. He will also give special addresses before scientific bodies and learned societies.

As a visiting professor of international relations at these institutions Dr. Martin will have an opportunity to present his vigorous arguments for the rationality of peace and the practicality of its policies, for which he has become noted on the Pacific Coast.

QUOTA ELECTION PLAN PROJECTED IN ZANESVILLE, O.

European Method of Proportional Representation May Be Tried

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZANESVILLE, O.—Several novel features are incorporated in the proportional representation city manager charter which has been drafted for approval of the electorate of Zanesville.

One of these is the election of the Mayor by members of the City Council on the same sort of transferable ballot prescribed for the proportional elections of the council itself, a feature designed to prevent a prolonged deadlock such as is sometimes encountered in national presidential conventions. Each councilman will express his first, second and third choices for Mayor on a ballot containing the names of all councilmen; a single ballot thus sufficing to obtain a majority.

A fixed quota for elections of the council, instead of the usual fixed number of members, is another feature unusual in the United States. As many candidates will be elected as can secure the support of 1200 voters, after all ballots have been transferred from candidates who do not need them or are hopelessly out of the running. At least five councilmen will be elected, the number increasing to nine as the city's registration of voters grows.

The fixed quota plan is proposed in new charters being influentially urged for Philadelphia and Milwaukee, but has not been adopted for any public election in this country up to the present time, according to Emmett L. Bennett, director of the Municipal Reference Bureau of the University of Cincinnati and formerly legislative specialist of the Cleveland City Council. Mr. Emmett drafted the Zanesville charter.

A unique method of nomination for council has been devised. Any qualified elector can become a candidate simply by filing declaration of candidacy and paying a fee of $10 to help defray expenses of the election. This plan does away with the usual signing of nominating petitions and is safeguarded against the danger of splitting the votes among too many candidates by the operation of the transferable ballot.

RICH FIELD FOR AVIATION

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Sixty per cent of the students in aviation schools come from towns of less than 10,000, the American Air Transport Association reports. Where the city boy is offered diverse outlets for his ambitions, the small town boy is somewhat limited and finds aviation attractive, it is believed.

Women Help Men Harvest Great Kansas Wheat Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUBLETTE, Kan.—Motorists driving through the wheat-belt now experience traffic jams of trucks of wheat. The main streets of some of the towns in the southwest are lined with loaded wheat trucks, waiting their turn at the elevators, but most of the elevators are full and running over. Thousands of bushels of grain have been poured on the ground because of a car shortage here.

The highways are full of speeding trucks going to dump their loads of golden grain or on their way back to the "combines." It is not an uncommon sight to see a big truck load of wheat being driven by a woman. She is dressed perhaps in overalls and shirt open at the throat, and sleeves rolled up.

News of FREEMASONRY

By ROBERT I. CLEGG, 33°

Editor-in-Chief, The Masonic History Company

BROTHER GILBERT HART, now resident in Birmingham, Ala., but a member of Phoenix Lodge of Namaqualand, No. 2082, under the United Grand Lodge of England, at O'okiep, Cape of Good Hope, S. Af., tells of a Masonic relative whose ship was wrecked on the Arabian coast. The crew were entirely helpless against a party of Arabs, who were intent upon killing every man of the whites, but the captain as a last resort gave the Masonic sign of distress. Immediately the slaughter was stopped, the Americans were treated as friends and taken with the greatest care to the nearest port, Aden, where they embarked for America.

Brother Ernest E. Thiemeyer of St. Louis, Mo., research editor of the Builder, organ of the National Masonic Research Society, and a member of Tuscan Lodge No. 360 of St. Louis, has prepared and had accepted for publication in its transactions by Quatuor Coronati Lodge No. 2076 of London, the famous literary lodge, a paper on "The Transition; Some Reflections on Early Grand Lodge History," which was scheduled for reading and discussion at the annual summer outing. Brother Thiemeyer shows that the formation in 1716-17 was really a revival, not a new departure; points out evidence that the earlier title was General Master, not Grand Master; Dr. Desaguliers was called General Master in 1721 at Edinburgh; such title disappeared in 1738; the inference is that the 1717 title was General Master and that Grand Master was due to the new regulations by Payne and came in when a nobleman was at the head of the Order; the General Lodge of 1717 a revival, the Grand Lodge expression appearing in 1723; a rewriting is now possible of the narrative of Dr. Anderson; the original idea was to combine as one lodge; actually they preserved their identity but elected officers to govern the whole, fraternity in London and Westminster; this was an innovation; Payne in the new regulations made his Grand Lodge a representative body. Brother Thiemeyer finds no trace of a central authority prior to 1717; that local assemblies were held regularly, anything wider was not practicable; old charges show that assemblies of some kind were held; an early organization of the builders' craft was possible and imported workmen would bring their own traditions; these would be distinct in the North and South; each would have its own assemblies; some versions of the old charges indicate that the customs were preserved in York even later, meetings would thus be subject of actual recollection in 1716.

The passing of Major-General the Hon. Sir John Morison Gibson removes a delightful Canadian Freemason frequently a very welcome visitor to the Masonic functions in the United States. His activities were many and varied in Masonic, military and civil life. He was a Past Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of Canada, elected Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada (Ontario) in 1890, and later on was Grand Master for three years. From 1908 to 1914 he was Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Canada.

* * *

Brother Rayner Roberts, Batley, Yorkshire, Eng., sends some particulars of old buildings in his country bearing representations of crosses. Brother Roberts points out that such buildings were established and consecrated to the Order of Knights of St. John of Jerusalem who were governed by a General Prior. Note here the point made in this respect by Brother E. E. Thiemeyer in his paper mentioned above in this column as to the difference between the words General and Grand in Masonic usage. General Prior sat in the House of Lords in Parliament, and was reckoned the first Baron of England. Camden says further: "This Prior got several bounties from such able Christians as were well disposed toward carrying on the war, and ordered crosses to be set upon every benefaction to signifie that those premises were given for the use of such as were fighting Christ's cause abroad, and divided those benefactions into Manours, and obtained from the Crown several profitable privileges to attend them, and afterwards Instituted these Courts for a yearly enquiry that all Dues, customs, and privileges might be acknowledged and preserved, and that no Innovations or wrongs might creep in among them; and after the Order of Knights Templar were abolished, the Prior of that age gained all their possessions here in England. These Knights at length were overpowered by the great number of Infidels, and so obliged them to make their abode in the Isle of Rhodes, where they held out for some time, till at last they were expelled by the Turks and settled themselves in the Isle of Malta, where their posterity holds out against the Mahometans to this day and now are called the Knights of Malta."

One of the most popular and instructive of the illustrated lectures prepared by the Masonic Service Committee of the Grand Lodge of Iowa for use in the lodges includes nearly 100 stereopticon slides, beautifully colored, giving a review of Freemasonry in the Territory and State and its developments up to the present time.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, maximum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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JOEL HATHEWAY,
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

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Fancy Fruits and Vegetables, Fancy Groceries, Strictly Fresh Eggs and Butter
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For refinedly dressed women.
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J. A. STULTZ, Prop.
Full Line of Fresh and Smoked Meats
All Kinds of Cheese and Lunch Goods
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Y. W. C. A. Cafeteria
127 East Market St., York, Pa.
HOME COOKING
MODERATE PRICES

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Par Excellent Quality
100% Baked
Sold in York, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Gettysburg

DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

Where: Macedonia, Greece and Asia Minor.

When: Fourth century B. C.

Why famous: King of Macedonia and famed conqueror of the ancient world. His mother taught him to trace his ancestry back to Achilles and from the start he modeled his thoughts and actions upon an heroic scale. His courage and passion for achievement are shown in the familiar anecdote of the taming of the fiery steed, Bucephalus, which no one else dared mount. We seem to see Alexander endowed with the most radiant of human gifts; for he had beauty and distinction and charm, he was fearless, his naturally brilliant mind was cultivated by Aristotle.

When Alexander was 16, Philip of Macedon, his father, intrusted to him the regency of Greece. Before he was 20 he had ascended the throne though his perch there was none too secure because of the subject peoples who were watching their chance to throw off the distasteful Macedonian rule. Moreover, Persia was regarding with disquiet the rising power of the northern land. Alexander was forced to put down many an uprising before his authority was established. Crossing finally into Asia, he won miraculous victories from the Persians. And, with Asia Minor subjugated, he went on into Phoenicia and took Tyre; then on to Palestine; finally, the Mediterranean fleets conveniently under his control, he was able to subdue even Egypt and to plant at one of the mouths of the Nile a magnificent city to bear his name. Afterward came the conquest of Babylon and the enforced march ever eastward toward India; there was even the rediscovery of the sea route from the Indus to the Euphrates, turning Alexander for the time into an explorer. Obstacles simply did not exist for him.

Yet it was an empty triumph. For only a brief period did Alexander dwell in his palace at Babylon, to enjoy the fruit of all his effort. At 21 he had destroyed Thebes, sparing only the temples and the house of the poet Pindar; at 25 he had conquered Babylon; at 33, having conquered half the world, Alexander's career ended. He had not accomplished his ideal, to Hellenize the world, but he had altered the entire course of history.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What word is proposed to designate citizens of British possessions which have ceased to be colonies?—*Letter* 20
2. Who founded the Society of Friends?—*One-Minute Biographies* 20
3. What is the servant problem in Siam?—*Women's Enterprises* 20
4. What are the chief points to be considered in a letter of application for a position?—*Better Business Letters*... 20
5. Who said, "The smaller the armed forces of the world, the less will armed force be in the minds of men as an instrument of national policy"?—*Editorial Notes*.. 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Ineffable

Oddly enough we are all familiar with this word, but seldom hear the positive form, "effable." It is a combination of the Latin *in*, "not," and *ex*, "out," and *fari*, "to speak"; thus, literally, it means "not to speak out," or, as we more often say, not to be spoken or uttered irreverently. This special significance is intended when we say "the ineffable name of God."

The word has, however, a more general use than the above. It may characterize anything that seems to the speaker great or wonderful to the point where it is difficult to express one's admiration or pleasure. "Ineffable" implies a pleasurable or joyous reaction, while "unspeakable," with which it is frequently compared, is frequently applied to unpleasant things.

"Ineffable" may mean indescribable, both actually and figuratively, but it is chiefly used to indicate that which is felt so deeply that mere words cannot touch it.

The second syllable should be stressed, in-ef'-fa-ble, sounding *e* as in *it*, *e* as in *end*, *a* as in *sofa*, *ble* as *b'l*.

"His was a sense of joy ineffable."

Brevities

Greenfield Republican: If some chemist would only find a way to make automobile tires out of corn the farm problem would be solved.

Detroit News: A stowaway in a crowded thing like a transatlantic plane must have practiced up for many months in a breakfast nook.

A Quotation for Today

WE ARE each like a block of stone which is to be transferred into a statue. . . . What must the sculptor do to carry out his design? First of all he must take the hammer and chip off all that he does not need.—VICTOR ST. PAUL

Odds and Ends

Sir Walter Scott's Day

It was no uncommon thing for Sir Walter Scott to rise at 4 in the morning and write 15 hours a day. He is said to have written the Waverly novels at the rate of 12 volumes a year.

Automobile vs. Train

An automobile traveling 40 miles an hour can be stopped in from 90 to 100 feet—one-tenth the distance which a train traveling at the same speed requires.

Freight Service

To haul one of its freight trains from Chicago to Los Angeles and San Francisco, the Santa Fe uses 31 locomotives, four as helpers over the heavier grades.

Glacial Milk

The term "glacial milk" is applied to waters of glacial streams which are saturated with powdered rock scraped from the mountain sides by the moving glaciers.

Canadian Settlements

Approximately 80 per cent of the total population of Canada lives within 200 miles of the international boundary.

Oyster Eggs

Experiments with the oyster indicate that it produces about 50,000,000 eggs.

Co-operative Marketing

Reports indicate that approximately 4,000,000 cases of eggs were marketed last year through co-operative marketing associations in the United States.

Potash

It has been estimated that the potash deposits in western Texas are sufficient to supply America's needs for 250 years.

Canadian Wealth

The national wealth of Canada is estimated at $26,691,482,000. The per capita wealth is set at $2842.

Pikes Peak

The summit of Pikes Peak covers an area of approximately 210,000 square feet.

Yukon

The Yukon River is navigable for large steamers for a distance of 2000 miles.

Wood vs. Cotton

While wood fiber is stronger when it is dry, cotton is stronger when it is wet.

At 6 Per Cent

The sum of $25,000 invested at 6 per cent yields a daily income of $4.11.

The Children's Corner

Scroggins Writes an Advertisement

IT WAS talked over at great length by Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins. It seemed that the kitchen sink was so high that Mrs. S. had to stand on an upside-down box to wash dishes. The front door-sill was worn and the door frame was warped so there were chinks when the door was closed. The dining room ceiling was cracked and the sitting room was small.

Those were just a few of the things Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins talked over.

And the upshot of it all was that they decided to move. Mr. Scroggins, with much labor, printed out a sign and hung it from a limb low down on Ulmus Americana (American elm):

THIS HOUSE
IS
TO LET

The sign swung back and forth, but no one came to inquire. "Why, my dear," said Mrs. Scroggins one

Mr. Scroggins Printed Out a Sign and Hung It From a Limb of the Tree.

evening as the two old squirrels sat together on the front step, "don't you write one of these things they call an advertisement?"

"An excellent idea, my dear," said Mr. Scroggins, "I'll do it now." He went inside, cleared off the dining-room table, got down paper and pencils and set to work. He chewed pencil points; stared at the ceiling; followed with his eye the crack, from end to end; wrote; scratched out what he wrote; got up and went into the kitchen; went into the sitting room; went to the door and looked out; went back to the table, and wrote. Hurriedly. Bending low over the paper.

At last he pushed back his work, smiled and called Mrs. Scroggins.

Mrs. Scroggins sat down and began rocking gently. "Read it," she said.

"I will," said Mr. Scroggins. He cleared his throat. Holding the writing at arm's length, he cleared his throat again.

"This cozy little home is small, but there is room enough in it for lots of love," he read. "As you sit on the front step in the evening you can see the lights of the Common winking and the stars in the sky quite near. There is no pleasanter sight in all of Boston than the light from the windows on a winter night and no matter how hard the wind blows, it always seems to soften when it touches the little house. Inside, it is a pleasant place. The living or sitting room is not large, but who wants a large room when the person you like best is in it with you. The kitchen is the kind of place that makes you sing as you cook and wash dishes, and the dining room is the sort of little room that makes you want to linger after your meals and chat and laugh together. It is a very easy house to live in for anyone who has learned how to live. Apply to R. P. Scroggins, Ulmus Americana (American Elm)."

He read it all right through, hardly pausing for breath.

Mrs. Scroggins rocked and rocked. "Come here," she said to her husband. He obeyed.

"Go out and bring in the sign," she said.

Always the obliging husband, Mr. Scroggins went outside, took down the sign and brought it into the room.

Mrs. Scroggins took it in her paws and read it carefully. "Give me your pencil, please," she said. Mr. Scroggins gave her the pencil. She placed the sign on the floor, sat down cross-legged beside it and busied herself with the pencil.

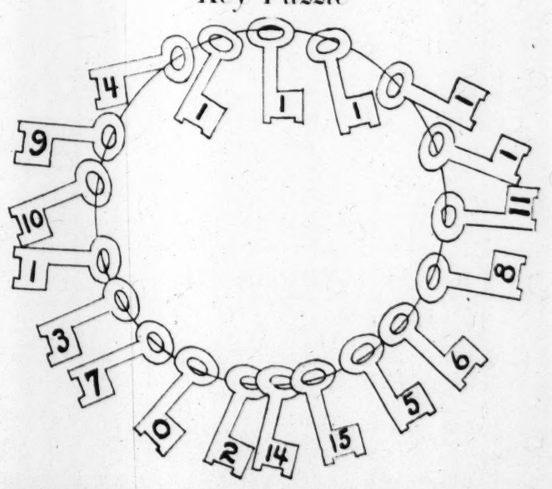
"Now read it," she said after a few minutes' work. Mr. Scroggins leaned down beside her. "Hurrumph!" he said, putting his arm about Mrs. Scroggins, "so that's it!" And he read out loud:

THIS HOUSE
IS NOT
TO LET

Key to Puzzle

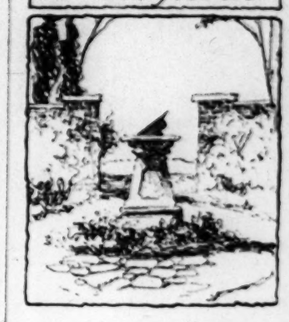
Answer to Arithmetic Puzzle: "Do your part for world harmony. Make friendships through the Mail Bag."

Key Puzzle



Here Are 19 Keys. They Can Be Divided Into Two Groups So That the Total Sum of the Numbers in Each Group Will Be the Same. See If You Can Divide Them So That the Group of Keys on the Right Side Will Total the Same Amount as the Group on the Left Side.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Free Rent

South Bend, Ind.

MATT M. DINAN of South Bend has founded a new school of landlords.

To offset claims of tenants against certain landlords which are to the effect that they are greedy, selfish individuals, wanting everything and giving almost nothing in return, Mr. Dinan has notified one of his 50 faithful renters that he can live in the home which he now occupies for the rest of his life rent free.

This free rent for life with no strings to the offer was given to Jan Green. Twenty-one years ago the Greens moved into the Dinan house and have lived there ever since. "enduring me all those years without a murmur," Mr. Dinan said.

For some time it has been known that Mr. Dinan is an unusual sort of a landlord. Whenever a tenant has lived in one of his houses for 12 months, the thirteenth month's rent is free. Now all Dinan tenants have been notified that if they repeat the example of the Greens they will likewise receive paid up leases for the remainder of their lives.

Sharing

Boston

THE newsboys who sell The Christian Science Monitor in the immediate vicinity of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, arranged this year to place in a common fund the proceeds from their sales on the day of the Annual Meeting, and to divide this amount equally.

This plan was adopted at the request of the two boys assigned to vantage points at the main entrance, where usually three times as many papers are sold as at less frequented corners.

This, of course, meant the sacrifice of commissions for the two originators of the plan, but their happy faces as they called out the Monitor bore witness to the fact that in joyous giving there is no loss.

In Lighter Vein

He Should

Josiah Brush, a traveling man,
Who had crossed the briny main,
Was "Mr. Brush" in England
And "Señor Brush" in Spain.
To Frenchmen he was "Monsieur Brush,"
With these he had no spat;
But Germans called him "Herr Brush,"
And he bristled up at that.
—*Montreal Star.*

Life

Summer Cottager: "Oh, Fred, come to the window and look at this wonderful view!"

His Job

Chief: "What was your last job?"

Applicant: "I worked at a school that taught how to write well."

"But what did you do there?"

"I had to jog the table while the new pupils wrote: 'This is a specimen of my handwriting before taking Scribe's writing course.'" — *Lustige Kolner Zeitung* (Cologne).

Smart Black Hens

Little Girl: "Black hens are cleverer than white ones, aren't they, Mummie?"

Mother: "Why, dear?"

Little Girl: "'Cos the black hens can lay white eggs, and the white ones can't lay black."—*Humorist.*

Puzzled

"I want to order some flesh-colored stockings," said the voice over the phone.

"Yes, mam, and what kind will you want—pink, yellow, copper, or black?"

Cakes Not Candles

Mother: "Tommy, wouldn't you like to have a pretty cake with five candles on it for your party?"

"Tommy: "I think I'd rather have five cakes and one candle, Mamma."—*Paddington Mercury.*

And That's That

"Do you have any trouble with 'shall' and 'will'?"

"No; my wife says, 'You shall,' and I say, 'I will.'"—*Christian Herald.*

Maybe

"I see that more than 12,000 works of fiction were published last year."

"Does that include all the seed catalogues?"

Overrun

"What have you in your garden this year, Simpkins?"

"All the Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks in the neighborhood."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Refusing Support to War

THE talk of war springing out of the effort of China to eliminate Russian control of the Chinese Eastern Railway is both dangerous and premature. It is dangerous because the discussion of "the next war," to use a common but unpardonable phrase, has a tendency to accustom public thought to the idea of hostilities rather than of peace. It is premature because nothing that has been done so far in Manchuria justifies in the slightest degree the expectation that two nations almost equally devoid of credit, one of which is in an anarchic state, so far as government is concerned, while the other still functions under a revolutionary government unpopular with a large part of its citizens, could possibly risk the perilous test of war.

The situation is interesting, however, as showing how difficult it might be under the operation of the Kellogg-Briand peace pact, and of various suggestions which have been made to give that pact validity, to determine where responsibility for such a war might lie. There is no question as to the fact that Russia, jointly with China, owns the railroad in controversy. There seems to be little question that the Russians have violated at various points the agreement under which the road is managed jointly. This being the fact, there would seem to be little doubt as to the right of China to eject the undesirable officials and substitute those of its own choosing. But this ejection was coupled with the deportation of the officials and the dispatch of a military force to the frontier. Russia responds with an ultimatum demanding a conference and the presumable correction of the Chinese policy, and accompanies it with a threat obviously of military interposition. Suppose the clash comes.

If certain measures now before the Senate of the United States were in force, this country would have to determine whether its financiers could lawfully lend money to either Russia or China, and whether American makers of munitions could sell their products to either country. It would rest upon the Federal Administration to determine which of the two was the aggressor, and that determination would have to be made with great promptitude, because undoubtedly in the event of war both governments would be in the American market seeking munitions and money. Obviously, innumerable perplexities would confront those having this decision to make. Obviously, too, the country which was discriminated against by being declared the aggressor would have just cause for quarrel with the United States. The situation is one calculated to give pause to the supporters of legislation such, for example, as Senator Capper's resolution.

If, however, the policy advocated by the Monitor and discussed widely in this country, namely, that in a quarrel such as this neither belligerent should be given entrance to American markets until after Congress had given due consideration to the quarrel and had, in its discretion, determined which was the aggressor, the situation would be materially clarified. There would be time for deliberation and inquiry; no single department of the Government could rush the Nation into a possible quarrel. And whatever determination might be reached would be attained by the serious and deliberative act of both the legislative and the executive branches of the National Government.

We have no expectation that anything other than a diplomatic quarrel will come out of the situation in Manchuria, but it may well be taken as a hypothetical case upon which the merits of legislation intended to strengthen the Pact of Paris may be judged.

Greek Women Move Forward

THE prospect that the women of Greece will receive the right to vote in municipal and communal elections before the end of the year may seem slow progress to nations whose women not only enjoy the parliamentary franchise, but have already found their way into Parliament and Government office, but it is a creditable step in a land where the suffragist is still in the preliminary stages of her campaign.

Nor is it altogether surprising that this small nation, responsible for some of the earliest known adventures in democracy, should now be among the later ones to give their women this token of equality. Greek life, as the center of culture moved westward, was left too hedged in by its historic mountains and valleys for rapid progress, while hard work on small farms and the persistent strain of Balkan quarrels gave few opportunities for political and social development. Moreover, Greek women had inherited little initiative from the glorious days of early Athens, when slaves did the work and women enjoyed the leisure.

But post-war Greece has been rapidly feeling its way toward a new order. Even before the arrival of the progressive Venizelist régime, Greek women, as participators in the Little Entente Women's Conference, or as members of the Hellenic League for Women's Rights, had been among the foremost champions of a Balkan peace, while one minor victory, the right of women to practice at the bar, had been won from the Pangalos Government. But when the great Cretan statesman came into office, not only as a firm believer himself in women's claims to equality, but as an advocate of just those peace measures and social reforms that the women of the Nation were prepared most strongly to uphold, the rapid progress of the feminist movement was definitely assured.

The movement has its powerful opponents, even within the Government itself, an opposition that can only be disarmed by steady educative work. But the Chamber of Deputies has already voted its sympathy with the women's demands, and when the municipal franchise bill, that the Government promises, has been added to the statute book, the first important stage on the road to full equality will have been secured.

'America Unvisited'

AT LAST a just and appreciative estimate of America from the pen of a foreign writer! We have long been hoping and expecting this, but now that it is here it seems almost good enough to be true. "Impressions of America" have yielded a vast literature of comment and criticism. What impressionistic foreigner, after spending a few days or few weeks in this compact little Land of the Much Misunderstood, has not quickly turned his impressions into type? And whether the observer has been Count Keyserling or Beverly Nichols, André Siegfried or Salvador de Madariaga, Philip Guedalla or Collinson Owen, it has been impossible to escape the feeling that they did not do justice to the—will you permit the phrase?—American scene.

But now comes Hans Michaelis, a German artist, to put things right. Surely if there had been any distortions or inadequacies in what had gone before, Hans Michaelis has made up for everything. It is obvious that Hans Michaelis knows his America. In a few forthright strokes in his recent article in the New York Times he gives you a picture of America that you cannot forget. His observations are clear and succinct. To note but a few of them will be enough to see that America's waning hope of being understood is not lost. Herr Michaelis reveals that:

> All Americans are skillful step-dancers, perfect boxers, and accomplished jazz singers.
>
> Every American is very rich and keeps a cigar in the left corner of his mouth at all hours.
>
> Every American propels an automobile at great speed from dawn until dark, and plays bridge all night.
>
> Intoxication is almost universal.
>
> Every American policeman carries a flask and uses it when there is a lull in traffic.
>
> If an American's automobile becomes a little scratched, he casts it aside and buys a new one.
>
> America's skyscrapers swish so vigorously in the wind that shaving is always dangerous, if not impossible.

Of course, Hans Michaelis has really taken an unfair advantage of his fellow commentators. He wrote his piece before getting off the boat and boldly captioned it, "America Unvisited."

'Pals Across the Sea'

WHILE the number of social clubs for all ages has increased in the last decade almost to a point of absurdity, now and then an organization springs up which makes immediate appeal for the possibility of worthwhile service it offers. Such a club is "Pals Across the Sea," recently organized by a Sunday school teacher in Fairland, Ind.

Having a broad vision of humanity's need, this teacher conceived the notion that boys in India would be happy to establish communication with boys of similar age in this country through the well-known missionary, E. Stanley Jones. Contact was established with a group in India, and now the American lads are having a marvelous time in furnishing the funds for the education of their Indian brothers.

Can one doubt the beneficent effects of such whole-hearted helpfulness? It is through such experiences that racial prejudices are eliminated, and when the various ethnic groups come to understand each other better, learning through this and similar experiences that the human heart beats in sympathy for all mankind, a long step will have been taken toward the establishment of peace.

What About Jay-Walking?

THE Chicago jumping bean will continue to jump. The sagacious City Council of the breezy metropolis admits it can do very little to restrain his agile caperings, and has repealed, sadly but unanimously, the anti-jay-walking ordinance designed to prevent hurrying "loop" throngs from crossing the street against the red lights. One short month convinced the aldermen that public safety had not been increased by the regulation, and that the favorite punctuation mark in the book of the average Chicagoan still remains the well-known dash.

The finger of a law-abiding citizenry should not be pointed too critically in the direction of Chicago jay-walkers. Too many Americans are in a panting hurry to get nowhere, and are willing every day to try their fortune dodging a phalanx of snorting trucks and whizzing motorcars. Sometimes the machine wins, but the hardened jay-walker is so confirmed in his ways that he refuses to take the lesson seriously.

But perhaps at this juncture the misjudged jay-walker pauses long enough in his zigzag flight to utter loud protest. What is he to do when there are no restraining light signals, no eagle-eyed guardians of traffic? Must he stand for hours on the street corner and wave frantically for automobile drivers to stop? Must he provide himself with a tin whistle and be his own policeman? If speeders in high-powered cars would have more respect for the rights of the lowly pedestrian (our friend continues), the practice of jay-walking would not have become such a popular outdoor sport in America.

There are two halves in every orange, and undoubtedly some regulation is needed today to control both the careless jay-walker and the reckless motorist if city streets are to be made completely safe.

Bankers and Potato Weeding

IF THE course in agriculture for bankers announced by the University of California could be extended to include every city dweller, it would perhaps do even more for the farmer than the new United States Federal Farm Board with its $500,000,000 revolving fund.

What the farmer really wants, and what he is rightfully entitled to, is a greater appreciation of his indispensable contribution to humanity—an appreciation which would carry with it a willingness to pay the higher prices he needs and deserves. Classroom lectures on farming listened to by white-collared city dwellers may prove a revelation to them, but a practical course with a hoe and in overalls would be an unforgettable and convincing experience.

For instance, today weeding is done by a power, horse or hand cultivator, but if anyone wants a fuller appreciation of the lowly potato and the labor of freeing it from the vast and prolific variety of weeds that try to crowd it off the hilltop, just let him spend a hot July day on hands and knees slowly pulling out the crab grass and other undesirables. And if that does not convince a man that a bushel of spuds is worth several times its present price, let him do a bit of spring plowing, cultivating and planting, supplemented by picking off the cute little bugs and their families that delight in eating up the leaves. And this is done after he has fed the hens, milked twelve cows before breakfast and chopped up a supply of wood on his way back to the house.

He will salute a potato with greater respect thereafter, whether it be fried or creamed with codfish, or indeed at any time or in any place he may meet it.

On Yon Bonnie Banks

SIX islands in Loch Lomond are for sale—the thought sends the imagination back two centuries. Then Rob Roy, the famous freebooter, roamed the countryside and, according to popular tradition, robbed the rich to relieve the poor. No name is etched more deeply on the legendary story of Scotland. Rob Roy's cave and "prison" on the shores of the loch and the lofty hills which rise from the water's edge are a constant reminder of the difficulty authorities once faced in enforcing respect for law when an outlaw took to the hills and crags for shelter. Legend magnifies Rob Roy's exploits into the heroic, and none of Scott's work is more fascinating than that which deals with the notorious Highlander. Bold in the execution of his plans Rob brooked no opposition. Of him Wordsworth says:

> And thus among these rocks he lived,
> Through summer's heat and winter's snow:
> The eagle, he was lord above,
> And Rob was lord below.

Poet and painter, inspired by the wild grandeur of the loch and the encircling hills, have reproduced the secrets of nature in expression of beauty and blending of color. And the peaceful loneliness of the loch, broken only now and then by the passing of a motorbus, is refreshing to the traveler, who welcomes the sight of purple heather and green foliage freshened with the rain. It is to be hoped that nothing will induce the new possessors of the islands to disturb their primitive beauty or change their character for they are part and parcel of the bonnie, bonnie banks and the bonnie, bonnie braes where

> The wild flowers spring, and the wee birds sing,
> And in sunshine the waters are sleepin'.

Poor Columbus Got No New Ships

DISTANCE, poetically said to lend enchantment to the view and robe the mountain in its azure hue, lends also a certain critical detachment to the contemplation of historic or pseudo-historic events. It detracts nothing, for example, from appreciation of the admirable qualities necessary to such an endurance flight as has been focusing public attention on the biplane which cruised more than ten days above Culver City, Calif., to wish that the aviators had "messaged" with less exuberance of expression. To a world of newspaper readers in which the great majority of people are not fliers, the aviator is still more or less of a hero. He is not commonly regarded either as a "guy" or a "tough hombre," and when he so describes himself in messages from the air idealistic admiration gets what in similar vernacular is called a "jolt."

But the air above Culver City, it appears, was full of guys. "You know," reported one message from the empyrean, "it's getting so a guy can't get any privacy anywhere. A guy just went by in a plane and was peeking in our cabin windows. We'll have to put up shades. Would have called a cop, but couldn't find one. Our whiskers are bothering us; they get in the controls." No one will deny that this is light-hearted. "Bewhiskered and clad in grease-spattered clothes," said a reportorial observer, "the pilots waved merrily to crowds as they zoomed low over the airport." But the thought will also occur to many that scene and message point one way toward an achievement in aviation and another way to the indorsement of a shaving soap.

Nor is the immediate statement of practical rewards truly helpful to the development of a new vocation. One wishes a hero to be rewarded, but is well content to leave the commercial aspect of heroism somewhat indefinite. It is just as well for the dignity of Columbus that no shipbuilding firm immediately gave him a new ship, and that no realty company developing the territory where he landed promptly gave him a purse. Columbus might have been pleased to accept, and very possibly would have been, but posterity, to drop again into the vernacular, does not think of him as that kind of a guy.

Editorial Notes

The report of the Canadian collector of national revenues at Ottawa that the exports of liquor from the Windsor area to the United States for June totaled only 112,878 gallons as against 470,033 gallons for June, 1928, is highly significant. It would be an exceedingly optimistic wet who would interpret these figures as evidencing progress in his favor.

Alexander Legge, chairman of the newly appointed Federal Farm Board, says, "We farmers must learn to do collective thinking to solve our problems." As a maker of harvesting machines, Mr. Legge does not expect to reap "farm relief" without proper sowing.

"Take A Trip" would make a good slogan for the T. A. T. (Transcontinental Air Transport) air-rail service between New York and California.

The Engineer and the Modern Woman

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

THE train was speeding northward from Washington through an almost tropical night. In my berth, with curtains drawn to shut off the light in the car, and shades up, I looked out on a curious medley of illuminations. We were traveling through a low and marshy thicket, in the black recesses of which myriads of fireflies were blinking with swift flashes of phosphorescent light, so that the wood seemed fairly alive. The night was black with the heavy clouds of a thunder storm, miles away to the eastward, brilliantly lit up every minute or two by sharp, jagged flashes of lightning.

Delaware Bay lay off in that direction, hidden by the woods that covered the intervening lowlands, but it could have been but four or five miles away, for the brilliant beams of a revolving light in a lighthouse swept the skies in a great pencil of light every thirty seconds, extinguishing with its glare the little lamps of the fireflies, and vying even with the lightning in vividness.

* * *

As I lay watching the spectacle the train rolled out on the long bridge which spans the Susquehanna at Havre-de-Grace—why don't more American towns have such significant and euphonious names? Parallel to the railway is a vehicular bridge, two storied in order that traffic may have a clear right of way in each direction.

Idly I noticed a car that swung into the bridge, abreast of my window, and going in our direction. Speedily I saw that it was pulling ahead and leaving the train behind, though we were going well over forty miles on hour. Nothing remarkable about that, of course, and indeed there is little remarkable about the further fact that it was driven by a woman—by a girl, in fact, whose youthful face was clearly visible in the glare of the electric lights hanging over the bridge roadway.

And what of it? The question reasonably arises in view of the fact that millions of girls are driving motorcars and driving them well.

Just this. Most of us remember clearly when the locomotive engineer was looked upon as a sort of industrial hero, a man of tremendous derring do, courage and resourcefulness. He was depicted in scores of ways as pursuing a most hazardous calling. Even yet, presidential candidates on completing a railroad journey, solemnly shake hands with the engineer in token of gratitude for having been safely piloted through dangers oft unknown. Kipling rode north through the night on the Flying Scotsman and told the story of the hair-raising achievement in "The Night Mail." Journalists innumerable have followed his lead, and the romance and peril of the cab of a "cannon-ball" express on a night run have been celebrated in poetry and prose.

And then along came Henry Ford and General Motors and under their tutelage uncounted young persons of both sexes are speeding nightly, at more than railroad swiftness, along roads far more dangerous than a well-ballasted railroad track, which carries traffic but one way and with safety signals every few hundred yards.

I well recall Daniel Willard, now president of the B. & O., saying to me years ago that the job of the railroad engineer was neither more difficult nor more perilous than that of a good chauffeur. The suggestion rather shocked me at the time, I being somewhat under the popular impression of the engine driver as a superman. Yet a little thought will convince of its justice. Piloting an automobile at high speed, either by day or by night, through heavy traffic, with the problem of what rashness or folly may be committed by the other fellows, and the doubt as to what blind crossroads may at any time bring forth, is a job which the engine driver with a clear track, few if any crossings, and an utter freedom from any apprehension as to what the other fellow may do, need not envy. And an interesting corollary of the case is the fact that this job is being performed, admirably and in the most matter-of-fact way, day and night, in even the most inclement weather, by women and girls by the thousands. What price, then, the brawny engineer, when a ninety-eight-pound woman shows equal nerve and greater skill?

* * *

Not that I would detract at all from the honor due the men who direct the machines that pull innumerable railway trains to the ultimate ends of the land. They are a steady-going, clean-living, cool-headed lot, rightly regarded as the aristocracy of labor. But how amazing has been the revelation of unsuspected qualities of courage, resourcefulness, daring and self-confidence in the minds of young girls which the automobile has wrought. Rashness and carelessness of course appear, too, but not to a greater degree than among an equal number of men of the same age.

Perhaps when the social history of this era shall come to be written, the typewriter and the automobile will be heralded as greater factors in the advancement of women than the ballot for which they so strenuously fought. For the one contributed enormously to the economic enfranchisement of the sex, while the other has enabled women to demonstrate their capacity to equal men in a difficult, even dangerous, task. And by the time the airplane has come to fill the place in life which the automobile now occupies, womankind, that half a century ago trembled and screamed at the perilous experience of standing on a table, will be navigating the skies with the calmness of a Lindbergh.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

General Dawes and His Decision

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

No better reason has been or could be given than the one General Dawes, our now already popular and successful Ambassador to Britain, gave in his announcement a short while ago, banning intoxicating liquors from his embassy, and stating that they would not be used or served there during his incumbency.

He might have given several other good reasons for that decision, any one of which would have, however, subjected him to the vituperative criticism of the wet press, and also to an impudent demand for his recall, the same as was done by them in the case of Sir Esmé Howard, the British Ambassador to this country, when he recently made a similar announcement respecting his embassy. But the reason he gave was a characteristic Dawes reason, and a sockdolager.

He said he does not have or serve liquor in his home in the States, and sees no reason for serving it in his embassy. Thus in a few words he expressed himself upon the subject of both intoxicating liquor and prohibition, and in a way that completely spiked the guns of the wet press, with a few inconsequential exceptions, in their incessant attacks upon both believers in and enforcers of prohibition.

The three principal points in the editorial criticism of Ambassador Dawes by the wets are (1) that it would lessen the number of callers at the embassy and the attendance at the embassy functions; (2) that the secretaries and personnel of his embassy would not follow, but repudiate his decision and action; and (3) that in all our other embassies and legations intoxicating liquors would be used and served, regardless of either Ambassador Dawes' action, or the policy and feelings of President Hoover on the liquor question and law observance.

As to (1)—I am sure the Ambassador will not shed any tears because of the absence at the embassy of those whose only purpose in going would be to satisfy their liquor craving at his expense; nor will it be discreditable to either him or our country for none of his guests to leave the embassy staggering or under the influence of liquor. As to (2)—The wet editors have not the slightest basis for such a statement. No such disrespect or rebelliousness will be shown by the embassy secretaries and personnel toward their chief. They are made of better stuff than that. And as to (3)—It is a serious, baseless and undeserved reflection upon our diplomatic representatives and their uniform esteem and respect for the President and his policies and opinions. If there be any exception to that fine tradition, President Hoover and Secretary Stimson will surely know it, and also how to deal with it.

It may be merely incidental and, in the opinions of the wets, unimportant that Ambassador Dawes considers that the heads of our embassies and legations are members of the official family of the President, and that as such they owe to him not only loyalty but esteem and respect of the highest kind; and that rules, customs, behavior and policies in the White House are worthy, if not obligatory, precedents in the official homes of our foreign representatives.

It cannot be denied that, regardless of the personal opinion of Ambassador Dawes on the liquor question, his decision to put his embassy in line with the White House, respecting an outstanding political issue in our country and with the policy of the Administration is something more than a graceful gesture to the President. It is an act of profound respect that cannot fail to be noticed and appreciated by both the President and his countrymen, and also to challenge the admiration of the country and government to which he is accredited.

The most unfair criticism that I have seen, and that probably has appeared in our country, of Ambassador Dawes on this subject is a cartoon, in which it is made to appear that his action in banning intoxicating liquor from his embassy was influenced by or accomplished at the behest of the Anti-Saloon League. A framed, repulsive caricature of the league and of those opposed to intoxicating liquor, hung up over the embassy fireplace mantel, instead of a portrait of Washington, is a most offensive reflection upon the sincere opinion of the Ambassador, and I am sure its publication is regretted by practically all of his countrymen that saw it. I doubt if even the cartoonist now feels proud of it. HORACE G. KNOWLES,
Former United States Minister to Rumania.
New York, N. Y.

A Comprehensive Answer

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read newspapers for over seventy years, and have no hesitation in saying the Monitor is by all odds the greatest journal now published.

I write now to congratulate you on the editorial in the issue of July 2, entitled "The Monitor and Crime." The Monitor is a comprehensive answer to the stupid claim that crime, being news, should be published.
Cleveland, O. A. T. BREWER.

News of an Uplifting Character

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read with much interest and gratification your editorial of July 2, "The Monitor and Crime."

Recently, as a result of a temporary disability, I spent much time in reading. Whenever I even glanced at the headlines of the local newspapers, it caused me much distress both mentally and physically. In fact, I had to ignore these newspapers altogether. On the other hand, it was a constant pleasure to receive my copy of the Monitor. There is nothing in that paper to cause the human mind the least bit of excitement, but, on the other hand, there is news of an uplifting character and news to entertain and make pleasant the day for one obliged to stay at home.

I look forward each day to receiving my copy of the Monitor. I am truly grateful there is one newspaper that comes clean and can be of such a help to such a one as I.
Haddonfield, N. J. (MRS.) ESTHER M. GERARD.

Why are So Many Newspapers Wet?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial in the Monitor of July 2, headed "The Monitor and Crime," squarely puts the position of the Monitor and gives the lie to aspersions. Moreover, it makes plain the policy of the Monitor in respect to crime, which is a policy, I think, acceptable to all right-minded people.

But it occurs to me to suggest an inquiry on the part of The Christian Science Monitor as to the make-up, purpose and support of the metropolitan press, which is so uniformly wet. As an old newspaper man, I have held to the theory that a newspaper might express itself editorially as it pleased, but it ought to tell the news impartially and without particular color in any one interest.

Yet I know of no New York newspaper, or indeed any metropolitan newspapers of assumed influence, which does this in respect to prohibition news. This leads to my question, and I suggest an inquiry as to the wherefore of the sentiment against prohibition, so loudly and continuously flaunted by these metropolitan dailies.

Are they wet because of the personal preferences of their editors? Is it a matter of business arrangement under which there is support for the attitude so constantly taken in opposition to reason and to facts? Is it a matter of conviction on the part of these editorial writers, utterly independent of other influence and without any respect to the proved facts, or to a reasonable position or to fairness between man and man?

Then, too, it would be worth while for some of us to have a list of the wet press, openly printed, including the influential metropolitan newspapers of the country which are in the habit of distorting the facts with respect to prohibition enforcement in their news columns.

As I have said, I do not question the editorial views any might choose to express, but it would be worth while to have a list of the publications which systematically misrepresent the facts, whether by statement or implication.
Harrisburg, Pa. J. HORACE MCFARLAND.

Playing Up the Criminal

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The writer is a Presbyterian minister, and is privileged to see and read the Monitor almost every day. Your issue of July 2 relative to the Monitor and crime calls for a few words of commendation and gratitude. I am an ardent and conscientious dry, and value your paper above all other dailies because you devote so much space every week to law enforcement.

The sentence in the above-mentioned article which drew a hearty response from my mind is this one:

> It (the Monitor) fails to understand why an obscure person who has become the victim of a crime, or a criminal himself, thereby acquires such importance that his daily doings or the form of his defense must be set forth for the amusement of newspaper readers.

What importance is it to anyone to read and know anything about a notorious rumrunner, or the murderous head of a gang of bootleggers? No clean-minded person has any desire to see their pictures, or have their sayings quoted. Several American dailies, I believe, claim to be the world's greatest newspaper. Like the Monitor, I fail to understand why any of them should be ambitious to be the underworld's greatest newspaper. JOHN HAMMOND.
Lime Springs, Ia.

Should Do Great Good

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I find many things in your excellent journal to approve: much that interests and ennobles.

But I am now moved to write this brief expression of appreciative praise on reading your editorial, "The Monitor and Crime," in the issue for July 2. It ought to do great good, as I trust it will.

The widespread subserviency of so many leading newspapers to the wets is deplorable, important facts being ignored, denied or misrepresented. Thank you for the noble fight that you are making. J. H. CROOKER.
Kansas City, Mo.

No Danger of Anything Offensive

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am a life-long Methodist and love my church, trying to show my loyalty by my service to it. My own church organ is in my home as are other publications of my denomination. But this does not in any wise prevent a full appreciation of such a clean, wholesome paper as The Christian Science Monitor.

Would that the thousands of Methodists, Baptists and Christian folk of other denominations were reading the Monitor instead of the crime-laden, liquor-dominated dailies they are reading. It surely would be a credit to them to read the Monitor. There is no danger of seeing any offending thing in it, and law enforcement would soon cease to be a problem if all papers were like the Monitor.
Jonesburg, Mo. (MISS) EMMA GODFREY.